THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 51—No. 24. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday June 16, 1869. Established 1818.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1 00 per square for first insertion; and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices not under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Cards.

THE SHARON MILLS.—The undersigned take this method of informing the public that they have purchased and taken charge of the Sharon Mills, formerly owned by Mr. Jas. Darragh, in Sharon, Mercer county, Pa. They have refitted them and are now prepared to do all kinds of grinding to the satisfaction of their patrons. Their brands of flour will compare favorably with any in the market. Give us a call before going elsewhere. SAMUEL DAVIDSON & BRO. [jan6:6m

ICE.—Our citizens will undoubtedly consult their interest, in the ice line, by leaving their orders for that cooling article, at J. R. Clarke's grocery. He will promptly deliver at residences early "in morning," during heated season, on terms that other dealers cannot compete with in point of cheapness. [may26:tf

NOTICE.—New Bakery, at Wilson's old stand, Third Street, Beaver, Pa. Joseph M. Ritan takes pleasure to inform his old friends that he is established in business at the above stand, where he will be glad to meet and accommodate them. Fresh bread, cakes, crackers, nuts, &c. &c. confectionaries of all kinds. No. 1 Flour, made from Fall Wheat, by the barrel, sack, or retail. Jan. 6, 1869.

WILLIAM BARNES, dealer in Boots and Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., next door to Porter's Tin shop, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., where he is prepared to manufacture and sell everything in his line at reasonable rates. Having removed his place of business from the corner near the Bridge to his present location, he invites his old friends and patrons to give him a call. my24'68:1y.

J. S. HUTAN, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office in Court House. [may13:tf

BEN. H. FRENCH, Attorney-at-law and Surveyor of lands. Office opposite Professor Taylor's in Beaver. [apr21:tf.

P. F. KURN, Attorney at Law. Office in McKinley's building, east of Public Square. mar 31:1y.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE.

I will make corresponding reductions in Tuition and Music for pupils who may see the cars to reach us for instruction. Term opens April 1, '69. mar.17:3t. E. T. TAYLOR.

The Darlington Academy High School will open on Tuesday, the 6th of April, 1869. Term, thirteen weeks. Classes formed in the classics, Higher Mathematics, and Com. English. Fall term opens Sept. 1st. J. BRADFORD RHODES, Rev. S. Patterson, Principal. Wm. Board of Trustees. mar31:6mo.

Shingles, LATH AND FLOORING Constantly on hand, and sold at the lowest rates in the market. Frame timber sawed to order. feb9:tf J. & H. DARRAGH.

G. L. Eberhart, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, New Brighton, Pa. Surveys, Maps and Profiles made on short notice. [jel7,'68.

T. J. Chandler & Sons, Dentists, Rochester, Pa. Office in Beaver Station building. All work warranted. Prices moderate. Give us a call. [nov4'68:1y.

F. M. ANDERSON, General Police, Detective and Collection Agency, Office, at Rail-Road Depot, Rochester, Beaver Co., Pa. All business entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention, on reasonable terms. [apr26,'69:tf.

Beaver Seminary and Institute.—Spring session opened April 1st. This school so long and successfully conducted by Prof. Taylor and able assistants, offers extensive courses in the Classics, English and Music. For Catalogue address R. T. TAYLOR.

Shingles! Shingles.—The undersigned is manufacturing and will always keep on hand a large stock of No. 1 and No. 2 16 and 18 inch Shingles, which he will dispose of at moderate rates. The mill is located near Beaver station, on the C. & F. Railroad. D. SHUMAKER. jan11:6m.

Coal, Coal.—The undersigned is prepared to deliver good burning Coal to all persons needing the article. Orders will receive prompt attention. S. P. CUMMINGS. Dec. 2, 1869.

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Adams. Collections, &c., promptly attended to. sep19'68:1y.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. J. Murray, of Bridgewater, has an "Office Right" to use the genuine GOODYEAR HARD RUBBER; consequently he does not use the Dry Rubber, or soap-stone, as a base for teeth.

Gold and Silver Fillings put in of the best material, and all work warranted. Feb8:1y.

AMARANTH Lodge No. 294, I. O. G. T. meets every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, in Rochester, in Coffin's Hall. [feb10:tf

P. JEUNET, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 3d st., Beaver, Pa., (in room adjoining J. C. Wilson's office,) Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial. apr17'68:3m.

THOS. McCREERY, Banker, corner of Third street and Diamond, Beaver, Pa. Money loaned on Government Bonds. Interest allowed on time deposits. We will also receive applications for policies in the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF THE U. S. Also Merchants', Manufacturers' and Artizans' Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa. Office below the Court House. apr17,1868:tf

HENRY MERZ, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters. Boots and shoes made to order. A long experience in the business enables him to do work in a superior manner. Terms moderate. Shop on Third street (near Rev. Miller's Bookstore), Beaver, Pa. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. apr.1,1868:1y

INDUSTRY SALT CO., Manufacturers and Dealers in Table and Coarse Salt, at Industry, Beaver county, Pa. All salt put up in good order, and warranted to give satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to. S. B. BRIGGS, Manager. E. BLUNT, Sec. & Treasurer.

CHAS. H. HURST, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent. Deeds and Agreements written and acknowledgements taken, &c. Having been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms. Also, agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France. Office in Leafs brick row, Diamond, Rochester. apr29'68

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Philip Hoffman, deceased, late of the borough of Freedom, Beaver county, Pa., therefore, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

CATHARINE HOFFMAN, Ex'rx, CHRISTIAN HOLLAND, Ex'r. je9:6w

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Philip Hoffman, deceased, late of the borough of Freedom, Beaver county, Pa., therefore, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

CATHARINE HOFFMAN, Ex'rx, CHRISTIAN HOLLAND, Ex'r. je9:6w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of John McKinty, late of Green township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL NELSON, Administrator. my26:6t

Assignees' Notice of Appointment.—In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Penn'a: In the matter of John W. Cooper, of Beaver county, Pa., Bankrupt. No. 1853 in Bankruptcy.

Western District of Penn'a., ss: At Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pa. the 27th day of May, A. D. 1869. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of John W. Cooper, of Beaver Falls, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pa., within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own Petition by the District court of said District. TROVILLO J. WEDDELL, Assignee. jun2:3t.

Miscellaneous.

A GREAT REMEDY

FOR THE CURE OF

Throat and Lung Diseases.

Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safeguard and reliable remedy that has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air-passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment and is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure it of following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—

Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diptheria, &c.

We are often asked why are not other remedies in the market for Consumption, Coughs, Colds and other Pulmonary affections equal to Dr. I. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial. We answer—1st. It cures not by stopping cough but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, causing irritation and cough.

2d. Most Throat and Lung Remedies are composed of anodynes which allay the cough for awhile, but by their constipating effects the fibres become hardened and unhealthy fluids coagulate and are retained in the system, causing diseases beyond the control of our most eminent physicians.

3d. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial, with its assistants, are preferable, because they remove the cause of irritation of the throat and bronchial tubes, assist the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions and purify the blood, thus scientifically restoring the cure perfect.

Dr. Wishart has on file at his office hundreds and thousands of Certificates from men and women of unquestionable character who were once hopelessly given up to die, but through the providence of God were completely restored to health by the Pine Tree Tar Cordial. A physician in attendance who can be consulted in person or by mail, free of charge. Price of Pine Tree Tar Cordial $1.50 per bottle, $12 per dozen. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address I. Q. C. Wishart, M. D. No. 253 North 2d street, Philadelphia Pa. apr21:3m.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Philip Hoffman, deceased, late of the borough of Freedom, Beaver county, Pa., therefore, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

CATHARINE HOFFMAN, Ex'rx, CHRISTIAN HOLLAND, Ex'r. je9:6w

Assignees' Notice of Appointment.—In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Penn'a: In the matter of John W. Cooper, of Beaver county, Pa., Bankrupt. No. 1853 in Bankruptcy.

Western District of Penn'a., ss: At Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pa. the 27th day of May, A. D. 1869. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of John W. Cooper, of Beaver Falls, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pa., within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own Petition by the District court of said District. TROVILLO J. WEDDELL, Assignee. jun2:3t.

New Advertisements.

CHARLES COALE,

HAS OPENED A STORE IN

NEW BRIGHTON,

To WHOLESALE and RETAIL

WHITE LEAD,

LINSEED OIL,

GLASS, PUTTY,

BRUSHES, NAILS,

Mixed Paints.

Colors, in Oil and Dry,

Carbon Oil,

Boiled Oil,

Neat's Foot Oil,

Lard Oil,

Spirits Terpentine,

Coach Body Varnish.

COPAL VARNISH,

FURNITURE VARNISH,

DAMAR VARNISH,

SHELLAC AND

BLACK VARNISH,

COALE'S PATENT JAPAN

ARTIST'S MATERIALS,

Picture Frames, (to order,)

LOOKING GLASSES.

LOOKING GLASS PLATES,

FRENCH PLATE

WINDOW GLASS,

FRENCH ZINC,

ENGLISH AND

GERMAN GLUE,

SAND PAPER, &C.

His terms are CASH on delivery of Goods.

Jan1,'69.

D. H. S. HIBBARD, W. A. SMITH.

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION

It is a positive fact that

DR. H. S. HIBBARD & CO

have opened

H. B. Anderson's Old Store

BEAVER, PA., have

Drugs and Groceries,

Which they sell as cheap as can be bought in Pittsburgh. They have on hand and are daily receiving

PURE DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,

Patent Medicines, of all kinds, Legal, Cap, Letter and Note Paper Pens, Pencils, Ink, Fancy and Domestic Soaps,

Pure Wines and Liquors,

for Medical purposes ONLY.

Burning Oils, and other articles usually kept in first class Drug Stores.

The Doctor having had a practice of ten years feels confident of his ability to give satisfaction in the prescription department, which is under his special charge. He charges nothing for advice and prescriptions.

Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at all Hours Day and Night.

We also have an assortment of

Sugar,

Coffee,

Tea,

Rice,

Canned Fruits,

Spices,

Flavoring Extracts, Jellies, Candies,

RAISINS, CHEESE, CRACKERS, &C.

Our goods have been bought low for cash, selected with great care, and will be sold at the very lowest prices. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Country Produce taken in exchange for goods. H. S. HIBBARD & CO. Jan. 6, 1869.

Extraordinary

GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION IN BEAVER,

could not be more astonishing than the

SIMON SNITGER & CO.,

keep the best, largest and freshest stock of

GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, &c, in Beaver county.

And although it takes an to make a Balloon rise, you will find, if you visit their establishment that they don't have to resort to gas to make their goods go. To all, we would say, "rush in" and examine our stock! We have on hand the finest and best

TEAS,

COFFEE,

SUGARS,

PURE SPICES

Molasses, Syrups, Soaps,

also the best brands of

Tobacco and Cigars

to be found in the place

We make a specialty of

FLOUR & FEED,

buying and selling none but what are known to be the very best varieties in use. Our establishment enjoys a well earned reputation in this particular, and we intend in the future as in the past to maintain it.

WE DEFY COMPETITION.

Don't mistake the place. We are still in the old stand, west end of 3d St., Beaver, Pa. Come and see us, [jan6.

The Howe Sewing Machines

ARE THE

OLDEST ESTABLISHED

OF ANY IN THE WORLD.

They being the first Sewing Machines ever made and have been manufactured continually under the supervision of the original inventor,

ELIAS HOWE Jr.,

Since their first introduction 1854. The improvement upon these machines made within the last two years and their rapidly growing popularity attests the fact that they have reached the very acme of perfection and that they are not one of the oldest established but the best in the world.

These machines do perfect work upon all fabrics whether fine or coarse, making a stitch, also the invention of Mr. Howe, alike upon both sides of the fabric Sewed. The tensions, new, novel and unvarying, can be adjusted to any degree of tightness, and after being adjusted do not require changing, except for different threads.

To those who have used the Howe Machine, it is not necessary for us to speak; and we would only add to others who wish superior machines to be where and use these machines before buying any other. Send for circular. Applications for agencies must be addressed to

SIBLER & STOOPS,

Sole Agents for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and West Virginia.

Office 82 South 8th St., Phila., and No. 4 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh, Pa. sep9'68:1y.

Lumber

FURNISHED AT THE LOWEST RATES AT DARRAGH'S, 8h,12:tf] Sharon, Pa.

Dry Goods.

SPRING STOCK.

CARPETS

Oil Cloths, Etc., Etc.

M'CALLUM BROTH'S.

51 Fifth Avenue, above Wood street,

PITTSBURGH, PA

Have on hand

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE MARKET,

From the Finest Qualities to the Very Lowest Grades.

WINDOW SHADES,

Fine and Common Table Covers, &c., &c.

Prices uniform to all, and the lowest.

M'CALLUM BROS.

mar24:1y.

MILL FOR SALE.—We offer for sale our Splendid SAW MILL Property, in the village of Freedom. The Mill is new and built of the best material. We will sell below the real value, on terms to suit, in order to quit the business. To men of small capital this is a good chance for investment. Call on or address, C. H. BENTEL, may12:6w] Freedom, Beaver Co., Pa.

FAIRBANKS STANDARD

SCALES

of all kinds.

ALSO, BAGGAGE BARROWS WAREHOUSE TRUCKS.

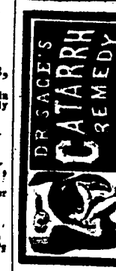
COPYING PRESSES,

IMPROVED MONEY DRAWERS.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co., 103 Second Avenue, near Wood St., Pittsburgh. SCALES REPAIRED PROMPTLY. apr7:6mos.

BREAD! BREAD!

The undersigned takes pleasure in informing the public that he is still engaged in the Baking business at his old stand, on Market Street, Bridgewater, Pa. He warrants that nothing is used in his bakery to make white bread out of dark flour. Persons leaving their orders at his bakery will be supplied at their houses daily if so desired with the best of bread, &c. J. G. YOUNG. apr14:3mos.



We do not wish to inform you, reader, that Dr. Wonderful, or any other man, has discovered a remedy that cures Consumption, when the lungs are half consumed, in short, will cure all diseases whether of mind, body, or estate make men live forever, and leave death to play for want of work—and is designed to make our sublunary sphere a blissful paradise to which Heaven itself shall be but a side show. You have heard enough of that kind of humbuggery, and we do not wonder that you have by this time become disgusted with it. But when we tell you that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will POSITIVELY CURE the worst cases of Catarrh, we only assert that which thousands can testify to. Try it and you will be convinced. We will pay $500 REWARD for a case of Catarrh that we cannot cure. Sold by most Druggists Everywhere. PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS. Sent by mail, post paid, for SIXTY CENTS: Four packages for $2, or one dozen for $3. Send a 2 cent stamp for Dr. Sage's pamphlet on Catarrh. Address the proprietor, R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y. mar 3:3m

Farmers,

TRY THE

ALTA VELA PHOSPHATE,

It is composed principally of the celebrated Guano from

ALTA VELA.

Contains three per cent. of

AMMONIA!

An ample quantity to give activity (without injury) to the vegetation, and a large quantity of soluble

Bone Phosphate of Lime,

Together with POTASH and SODA, the essential elements of a

COMPLETE MANURE.

The high estimation in which it is held by many thousand farmers who are using it is positive ence to other kinds, is a sure guarantee of its value. Price $56 per ton. Send for a pamphlet! Address—The Alta Vela Guano Company, 37 Broadway, New York.

THE GREAT

Zingari Bitters.

A Safe Blood Purifyer,

A Splendid Tonic,

A Pleasant Beverage,

A CERTAIN CURE

AND

PREVENTATIVE OF DISEASES.

The ZINGARI BITTERS are compounded from a prescription of the celebrated Egyptian Physician Dr. Canopsus who, after years of trial and experiment, discovered the ZINGARIAN HERB—the most remarkable vegetable production the earth, perhaps, has ever yielded—certainly the most effective in the cure of disease. It in combination with the other valuable properties of which the ZITNGARI BITKERS are composed will cure of

Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Billious Fever, Cholic, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, in its first stage, Flatulency, Nervous Debility, Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Acute and Chroic Diarrhœa, Cholera, Morbus, Cholera, Typhoid and Typhus Fever, Scrofula, Diseases of the Kidneys, Habitual Costiveness, &c., &c., &c.

In the prevention and cure of the above diseases it has never been known to fail, as thousands of our most prominent citizens throughout all parts of the country, will testify. Let the afflicted send for circular containing testimonials and certificates of those who have been cured after their cases had been pronounced hopeless by our best physicians. Principal Depot,

F. RAHTER & CO.,

No. 6, N. Front Street, Philadelphia.

Recommended by

Ex. Governor David R. Porter, of Pennsylvania. Hon. Robert J. Fisher, of " Hon. Edward McPherson, " Hon. Joel B. Danner, " Hon. William McSwarry, and others, "

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

feb18:6t

ED. FOERSTER,

DEALER IN

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES

Floor & Table Oil Cloths, &c.

A very extensive assortment of all qualities of above goods will be kept constantly on hand and sold as low as the lowest.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL AT

No. 164 Smithfield St., near 6th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

TOYS & FANCY GOODS

Will be found in another department of the same house. mar17:3m

Miscellaneous.

Kerosene Street Wells.

Car Factory Buildings.

NEW BRIGHTON, Penna.

Stoves, Grate Fronts, Venders & Summer Fronts,

CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD IN THIS COUNTRY.

LOOK AT THE PRICES!

FIRST PREMIUM COOK STOVE

RUBY.

No. 1, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven, $14 00
No. 2, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven, 16 00
No. 3, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven, 20 00

Franklin Parlor Stoves

No. 1, Juno Parlor, extra heavy, 20 00
" 2, " " " 15 00
" 3, " " " 17 00

HEATING STOVES,

No. 2, Ribbed Egg, very heavy, 8 00
" 3, " " " 10 00
" 4, " " " 13 00

Enameled Grate Fronts,

No. 26, Grate 15½ inch, $6 00
" 27, " 18 " 8 00
" 28, " 21 " 9 00
" 29, " 24 " 10 00
" 30, " 27 " 12 00
" 31, " 30 " 14 00
" 32, " 33 " 16 00
" 33, " 36 " 18 00
" 34, " 39 " 20 00

FENDERS.

No. 23, Plain Rod, Wide, .75
" 24, " Narrow, .75
" 25, Fancy " .75
" 26, Plain Rod, without Rod, .75
" 27, " " " 1.00
" 28, Fancy " " 1.00
" 29, Box, without Rod, 1.75
" 30, " " 1.50

Pressed Sheet Iron Summer Pieces,

Plain Enameled, $1.25
" with Ornamental Centre, 1.50

All Work Warranted. Give us a Call.

TERMS, CASH.

oct14'68.] MERRICK & CO.

J. C. HAMMOND,

Dealer in

Flour, Feed, and Grain,

ROCHESTER, (ON THE HILL.)

Flour at prices to suit all, in regard to PRICE and QUALITY. Mill Feed, of all kinds.

CORN MEAL,
RYE FLOUR
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
CORN AND OATS,

constantly on hand. Also, a cheap and convenient

Wooden Pump,

the cheapest in use. A quantity of the celebrated Alta Vela

GUANO OR PHOSPHATE

on hand, which will be sold cheap, in order to introduce it.

I pay for CASH, and sell for the same. Cash buyers will find it to their advantage to call.

All Goods Delivered Free.

Jan 20-'68 J. C. HAMMOND

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.

The largest and cheapest stock of Wall Paper in Beaver County.

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS.

A large assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Religious Books, constantly on hand at Publishers' Prices.

Gift Books Suitable for the Holidays,

ON HAND.

STATIONERY, STATIONERY, STATIONERY.

An extensive variety of Paper, Envelopes, Lead Pencils, Gold and Steel Pens, Ink and Ink Stands, &c., &c.

We are the exclusive Agent for the celebrated

Foley's Gold Pen,

for this County; those seeking a good Gold Pen, would do well to see them, before purchasing.

We are the Agent for the County for Hibbard's Photograph Blanks; Certificate. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this, as we can sell them at the same discount as they would get from the Publisher. Awaiting School Governors for sale at Publisher's prices.

We have constantly on hand Floor Oil Cloth in large variety.

WINDOW SHADES,
WINDOW OIL CLOTH,
RUSTIC & PAPER SHADES.

—ALSO—

on hand Toys and Variety Goods suitable for the Holidays.

J. F. PRICE,

Dec31 Broadway, New Brighton

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—I am now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at their homes, the whole of the time, or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Fifty cents to $5 per evening is easily earned by persons of either sex, and the boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. Great inducements are offered those who will devote their whole time to the business; and, that every person who sees this notice may send me their address and test the business for themselves, I make the following unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied with the business, I will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing me. Full particulars, directions, &c., sent free. Sample sent by mail for 10 cts. Address E. C. ALLEN, mar17:3m Augusta, Me.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Persons having Stallions to transact with the County Commissioners, will find them in session, at their office, on Friday of each week, until Sept. 1st, 1869.

By order of the Board.

apr14'68:tf] JOHN R. EAKIN, Clerk.

T. O. MORGAN,

SUCCESSOR TO

SHALLENBERGER BROS.

DEALER IN

Fine Family Groceries.

Queensware, Hardware,

NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME,

Country Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods.

Goods delivered free of charge in all the Villages.

aug18:6t.

SELECT POETRY.

[From Appleton's Journal.]

THE ROMAN SENTINEL.

Death, or dishonor, which is best for State?
A Roman sentinel in Rome's defence
Was God's best wager and He gave it freely away.
Answered the question and resolved to die.
His duty was, upon his post to bide
Till the relief came, be what might betide.

He stood forgotten by the dead by guests,
Choosing that part which is the bitterest still.
His time with its fixed purpose he'd and hard.
Cut in the resolute granite of his will.
"Sentries," he said, "to die, them live in shame;
Death wreathes fresh flowers round a brave man's name."

Life is the wave's deep whisper on the shore
Of a great sea beyond. The watery roar
That for the light in broad is life intense still.
The drifting boat of dawn; nor drowned the day
The leaf called death, would blow him with them by
Out to the boundless sea beyond the sky.

The sentry watched the mountain's fire gushed clouds,
And saw come up the east's outstanding shower.
The storm darts out its red tongue when it speaks,
And fierce Vesuvius, in that wild hour,
Put forth its tongue of flame, and spoke the word
Of hatred to the city from the Lord.

The gleam of streaking centuries stalked away,
And standing in a marble niche was found
A skeleton in armor all decay;
The sentinel shell was by a helmet crowned.
Clearing the dust with tangled rust and sand,
And a long spear was in the crumbling hand.

In Pompeii are heard of bones with rings,
Paved streets with marble temples on each side,
Baths, houses, buildings, monuments of kings;
But the arched gate whereon the sentry died,
The rusted spear, and helmet with no crest,
Are best or far to see than all the rest.

O heart, whatever lot to thee God gives,
Be strong and serve not from a heedless way.
Dishonor hurts the soul that cowers,
Death hurts the body that is fits with clay.
Though duty's face is stern, her path is best;
The eternal sleep who dies upon the breast.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

NIGHT AND RIGHT!

Nearly every country village has its bravo. We do not mean an "assassin," nor "a man who murders for hire," as Worcester explains the word; but we mean the king of the village tavern—the man who can "whip anybody in town"—the great animal who thinks his position envied by men of puny bodies and little brains.

Our village had its bravo, at all events, and a perfect type of his class he was, too, a great lover of the "ardent" and ever ready to lift his hoarse voice, and exert his rude strength, in opposition to all good.

His name was Jonathan Burke, though I never heard him called Jonathan but once, and that was before a justice's court. Jack Burke was his "name the world over," as he often said. He was a big, burly fellow, six feet and two inches, tall, with broad, massive shoulders, great long arms, and a head like a small pumpkin. His face was characteristic. A low, receding forehead, small pug-nose, thick, heavy lips, a broad chin, and all blotched and patched with whisky-flowers. His eyes of a light grey, verging on green, his hair, coarse and crisp, was burnt and sun dried, neither red, flaxen, nor yet of a dark hue. The only features in the whole man which tended to detract from his herculean proportions was the flat, or rather hollow, appearance of his breast. To one skilled in anatomy or physiology it would have been at once apparent that he had but little of what is generally denominated "bottom," and that a long-continued physical effort would have reduced his "wind." [illegible]

From his youth up, Jack Burke had been at once shunned and feared. He took little pleasure in society, but chuckled, with brute delight, at the timid, trembling, shrinking way with which the village girls and even many of the weaker boys passed him.

As he grew old he became more insolent and coarse, and when to his naturally wolfish nature was added the ferocity of drunkenness, he became the terror of the village. At the time of this writing he was twenty-two, and just regretting the little useful knowledge he had acquired at school.

Among the recent accessions to the population of our village was a young man by the name of Alfred Maltby. He was a small man, not over five feet and ten inches in height, and quite slender; but the man who studied him closely, would have seen that the paleness was the result of long confinement, and was more, after all, a delicate fairness of skin than a lack of health. And it could also have been seen that his slight frame was admirably moulded and bound firmly together.

Alfred Maltby was what the girls of our village, and especially of our lodge, (Live-for-ever, 209) called a handsome man, and, moreover, the young men voted him a "good fellow," and the little fellows—why, if you had dared call him a "muff," or an "old snuffy," the boys would have thrown stones at your windows, and stolen your apples, and inflicted their direct vengeance, as only small boys can.

And Maltby was equally successful with the "old folks." He was respectful, without stupidity, and knew just what to say, and when to say it. Not even our good domicile had so many friends and so few enemies as the schoolmaster. So it was not strange that when we had our next meeting for election he should be chosen W. C. T., of the "Live-for-ever," receiving all the ladies' vote and two-thirds of the gentlemen's.

One day some of us went to his study, as was customary—we were invited in as often as they by his boarding-place, [illegible] pleased to accept his invitation. The study was a good, [illegible] comfort, and among other things not absolutely necessary in teaching school, we detected a rifle, a set of boxing gloves, a pair of foils, and a pair of broad-swords, while upon the floor was a pair of dumb bells. I wondered what these last were for. Surely not for the teacher's use, for I could do nothing with them save to swing them around at an angle of forty degrees, and I was much heavier than he was.

"Mr. Maltby," I asked, "what are these for?"

"Oh, I exercise my muscle on them," he replied, smiling and taking them up. First he raised them at arms' length and held them there some moments, his breast swelling out like a Roman tribune. Then he threw them up and out, and around, handling them as though they had been mere toys. It seemed impossible that so small a body should contain so much strength, but he assured us he had gained it all by practice. He had labored for years to develope his muscular system, which had been very deficient in his childhood. He also said that his exercise enabled him easily to bear the confinement of the school room.

Our lodge were now arranging for a grand pic nic excursion to Sanquoit. The ladies were making pies and cakes of all sorts and shapes; the girls were coaxing dollars out from unwilling pocket books, in lieu of which they left tickets bearing the legend:

I. O. of G. T. Live-for-ever, No. 209, Pic Nic,
Sanquoit Grove, July 10.
Admit the Bearer.

We young men, meantime, were acting on all kinds of committees, to procure tables, to provide ice water, to advertise—a busy time, I assure you.

The day at length came, and the sun smiled upon a cloudless sky; a fresh breeze came wandering through the grove, bearing on its bosom a refreshing coolness from the West. Only one thing came to mar the pleasure of the occasion. Jack Burke made his appearance on the ground, clad in gaudy apparel, which was never bought at Kingsley's, and glorified by a constellation of brass jewelry. A chill ran through the whole crowd. Many of us would gladly have helped him away, but we shrank from meddling with one who was so large and strong, and withal so reckless mercifless in his wrath. We saw the thin lips of our W. C. T. quiver as he noticed the insolent fellow swaggering about, but he said nothing.—We all knew that Jack had sworn to make trouble with the Good Templars and felt that he was sure to fulfill his vow.

One of our party was a youth named Harry Sanford. He was a quiet, pious, good hearted fellow, and was beloved by all. He had waited upon Mary Darling to the pic nic. Mary was a pretty blue eyed maiden of eighteen, and that she loved Harry fondly we all knew, just as well as we knew that Harry loved her.

Jack Burke had frequently offered to wait upon Mary, and so often had been mittened. He had professed to like her, and had made his boasts that if "Harry Sanford dared to put his arm in the way he would drop him." On the present occasion Jack was not long in finding his way to Mary's side. Harry was nervous and uneasy; he was small and light and dreaded the giant who sought to annoy both him and his companion.

Mary asked Jack to go away from her, and as she spoke, turned shuddering away to escape his whisky-laden breath.

"I shan't go away," replied the surly brute, "and if you don't like it you may lump it."

"Come, Mary," said Sanford, trembling, "let us leave him."

"You will, eh!" cried Burke, seizing Mary by the arm, and drawing back, "let's see you."

The frightened girl uttered a cry of alarm, and Sanford started to his feet, his fear all consumed in his anger.

"You miserable cur," he exclaimed, "let her go."

Burke dropped her arm and started for the boy, swearing "he would whip him to within an inch of his life."

In a second all was alarm and confusion, but in the midst of the clamor rose a clear calm, ringing tone.

"Stand back! stand back! all of you and let me through." The way was quickly clear, and our W. C. T. stepped into the open space, his eyes burning like fire, his lips compressed and his form erect as a soldier's.

"Fellow," he thundered, "leave here at once! Do you hear! What a coward, to insult a girl! Shame! Shame!"

For a moment Burke was completely taken aback; there was something in the tone and bearing of the man before him, and in the strangely burning eye darting its glances at him that awed him for a while. But he measured everything by size and weight, and his brute courage soon returned.

"Who are you?" was the first remark, accompanied with a meaning shake of the head.

"I am the man who ordered you to leave this place. Your presence here is offensive. You were not invited, and if you had any decency you would leave at once."

"Look here, my fine dandy!" bellowed the bravo, "just you say I ain't decent again, and I'll spoil your pretty doll face for you."

There was a quiet smile on the "doll face," as he replied:

"Your present conduct shows you to be devoid of all decency. A decent man would not stay where he is not wanted, nor make himself unmannerly in the presence of young ladies."

With a fierce oath Burke raised his huge fist, and darted forward.—We would have interfered, but Maltby motioned us back. Still we were fearful. What could our gentlemanly chief do against such a giant.

We soon had an answer. Upon Burke's first advance, Maltby stepped nimbly to one side, and with a quick motion of his foot, caught the giant's toes and laid him sprawling on the ground. Like a mad bull, he sprang to his feet, and with a volley of curses started toward Maltby although he would annihilate him at once. Calm and serene stood the young schoolmaster, and as the bully came up he raised his left elbow, passing the dirty fist over his shoulder, and at the same moment planted his own fist upon Burke's face with a blow that sounded like the report of a pistol, and lifted the giant completely of his feet. That blow was struck by a man who knew just how to throw his power to the best advantage wherever he wished to use it.

Jack Burke rose like one bewildered, and so he was; but in a few moments he recovered his senses and leaped towards Maltby again. This time the schoolmaster performed a feat that was as surprising as it was effective. Like a thing of steel wire and finely tempered springs, he jumped up and forward, and planted both his feet upon the giant's breast. Burke fell like a log, but his breast was heavily boned, and he was soon on his feet again.

"Look ye," cried Maltby, sternly, "you have seen enough to know that I am not to be trifled with. Now go away, and you shall go unharmed, save that one black eye; but if you trouble me more, I shall most assuredly hurt you. I have given you warning."

"I will lick you before I go. If I don't"—

The remainder of the sentence was mixed with terrible oaths and imprecations, and with them yet quivering upon his lips, he once more assailed the cool, Worthy Chief.

This time the schoolmaster received him in a new fashion. He stopped every blow aimed at him, and began to rattle in a shower of knocks upon his face and head, and breast and arms, and body, that completely stunned his opponent. Heavier, and thicker, and faster, resounding like the strokes of a flail, the blows fell, each sounding louder, and each striking where aimed. There was no escape, no respite, until Burke was entirely exhausted, his face flattened out like a Roman tribune. Then he threw them up and out, and around, handling them as though they had been mere toys. It seemed impossible that so small a body should contain so much strength, but he assured us he had gained it all by practice. He had labored for years to develope his muscular system, which had been very deficient in his childhood. He also said that his exercise enabled him easily to bear the confinement of the school room.

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Mary as

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Penna., June 16, 1869.

FOR GOVERNOR, 1869,

JOHN W. GEARY.

Republican Nominees:

Senate,
JAMES S. RUTAN,
[Subject to decision of Conferees.]

Assembly,
WILLIAM C. SHURLOCK,
GEORGE S. BARKER,
[Subject to decision of Conferees.]

Sheriff,
ARTHUR SHIELDS,

Treasurer,
EBEN ALLISON.

Register and Recorder,
DARIUS SINGLETON.

Clerk of Court.
JOHN C. HART.

Commissioner,
JOSEPH BRITTAIN,

Auditor,
W. H. LUKENS.

Poor House Director.
ROBERT COOPER.

Trustees of Academy
D. P. LOWARY,
JAMES SMITH.

A LETTER from Sandersonville, Washington county Ga., to the Augusta *Chronicle*, states that Col. R. W. Flourners, Democratic Representative to the Legislature of that State was murdered in his own field, on Tuesday June 2d, by a negro man in his employ. The negro was arrested and committed to jail.

SAYS the Philadelphia *Press*: Hon. Caleb Cushing, for many years a Representative in Congress from Massachusetts, and Attorney General under President Pierce, and now regarded as one of the most impartial thinkers in America, takes strong ground in favor of Senator Sumner's speech on the Alabama claims. Gen. Cushing has been one of the ablest leaders of the old Democracy. It is also stated that Hon. R. J. Walker, another Democratic leader, is preparing a powerful paper in support of the same side.

DELEGATE McCormick, of Arizona, on Wednesday last, laid before Gen. Sherman and Secretary Rawlins a full statement of recent Indian outrages in Arizona, and the great losses suffered by citizens. He made a fresh appeal for more troops and the matter has been referred to Gen. Thomas, commanding the Pacific Department. Gen. Sherman has favorably endorsed the memorial of the Legislature of Arizona, requesting that arms and rations be issued to citizens where they can effectively co-operate with troops against hostile Indians.

ON Wednesday last, Lieutenant General Sheridan, accompanied by Brevet Major General Rucker, Brevet Brigadier General J. W. Forsyth, Brevet Major M. J. Arch, Surgeon, and his staff, left Chicago for Omaha and Salt Lake City, the latter city being located at the extreme western boundary of the Lieutenant General's Military Division. General Sheridan's object in making this tour is to look after the various posts and stations along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, and ascertain by personal observation what distribution of troops may be necessary in order to secure better protection from Indians for those points. He expects to be absent ten or twelve days.

THE Chicago *Tribune* talks with force and justice about the election riots in Washington. "We know that white Democrats," says the *Tribune*, "in New Orleans, Indiana, Pennsylvania and New York city have within a year committed precisely the same outrages of which these colored Republicans in Washington have been guilty, and that not a half of the heads of one of them has been touched for it. But we want no such precedents to be tolerated in the Republican party. The voter who will use violence to prevent an opposing but lawful voter from voting is no Republican, but is false to the first principle of Republicanism, and the sooner he is drummed out of our camp to the tune of the Rogue's March, the better for the party and for the country."

IN reference to the Cuban belligerency, the latest advices received at Washington, are that Chile has formally joined Peru in recognizing the belligerency of the insurgents. These two powers are the only ones that have taken this step, though the Mexican Congress has given President Juárez authority to do so whenever he pleases. The course of Chile and Peru seems likely enough to cause us some embarrassment. The ironclads bought of us by those States were delivered on the pledge that they should not be used against any power with which we were at peace until after they have been taken to the countries purchasing them. If Peru and Chile now ask to be relieved from this pledge, as some persons here think they will, our Government will be met by protests from Spain. The Minister from that country has already complained informally, if not officially, at the disposition being made of the Peruvian ironclads, which have not yet got beyond Cuba. The views of the new Peruvian Minister on the question involved have not come to light.

THE Pacific Railroad is reported, by a passenger in the Pullman Palace boarding house train, to be in excellent order with but little exception throughout the entire line. He telegraphs from the summit of the Sierra Nevada, June 10th, where he says the train arrived on the afternoon of that day, having run from Promontory Point, over the Central Pacific road at a speed of thirty-five to fifty miles hourly on levels, and twenty-five to thirty-five on ascending grades. He says the road generally is in good condition, and thousands of workmen are daily improving it by leveling up the track where slightly settled by the heavy rains. There is no reasonable ground for the eastern stories of danger from any source on the entire line across the continent. The fifty miles of really rough road on the Union Pacific east of Wasatch is rapidly being perfected. Meantime trains are running slowly and cautiously. A month hence the time between New York and San Francisco should be made in six days. A dispatch from San Francisco dated June 10th, says the Pullman Palace train arrived at Sacramento to-day. The passengers report the road generally in good condition.

THE *Radical* of last week makes an indecent attack upon the brother of the editor of this paper, basing the attack, we presume, upon the belief that he is in some way or other connected with us in its publication. In justice to him we may state that he is in no sense interested in the ARGUS, either editorially or financially, and has no more to do with its management than Mr. Quay himself has.

THE *Radical's* denial of its editor's attempt to set-up the county committee "is a specimen of 'richness' on a par with his" alleged support of Governor Geary's renomination. If he was not engaged in the "setting-up" business why employ so many horses and buggies and send so many runners out into the country the next morning to ascertain how matters stood? and what induced so many of his particular favorites in the different townships to announce themselves for and run as candidates for committeemen?

A LIST of delegates to the Republican State Convention thus far chosen, gives seventy to Geary and sixty-three to "that other man," who at present is nameless. In the same connection it is intimated that a portion of those instructed for Geary will not stand fire—in other words certain slippery fellows have been playing fast and loose, with the intention of defeating the Governor. Did he not "protest too much." We should never suspect the editor of the Beaver *Radical* of being one of them. —*Pittsburgh Commercial June 14.*

THE *Radical*, no doubt thinking to injure us, told its readers last week that we had had a fist fight with the editors of the *Local* a few days previous. This is untrue. A couple of boisterous individuals came into our office and acted in a very disorderly manner. After bearing it a while and finding matters were getting worse instead of better, we threw them into the street. That was the "fight," and all there was of it as the *Radical* very well knew when it gave publicity to the matter.

An interview of some length, between Governor J. W. Geary and the President, at Washington, on Wednesday last, inspired a restless and ambitious reporter to telegraph to a Philadelphia journal an imaginary conference in the Cabinet, the Governor taking, ere long, the post how held by Secretary Boric. The rumor is plausible, but is not yet generally credited.—*Pitt. Gaz.*

We believe the above to be bogus. There can be little doubt it is the desire of the Treasury Ring thus to dispose of Governor Geary. He is a sore thorn in the side of their well arranged plans for plundering the public, and if it could only be so fixed as to withdraw him honorably from before the nominating convention it would be considered a trump trick for the corruptionists. That game won't work. The corruptionists will be brought to grief next winter.

ON Wednesday last, one of the papers of Washington city published a letter from Hon. Alex. H. Stevens, of Georgia, in reply to some criticisms on his history of the Rebellion. He takes a very gloomy view of the situation and argues that we are drifting to consolidation and empire. Nothing, he says, can prevent the final establishment of Imperialism but a determined effort on the part of the people to preserve free institutions. The remedy he says is not in secession; that was tried and found insufficient. It must be had at the ballot box. He calls upon the people of the several States to seriously consider whether they will maintain free institutions or Imperialism.

THE Washington county Republicans held their primary meetings on last Saturday and their county convention on the succeeding Monday. We have, on going to press, heard nothing of the result. The *Reporter* of that county, on the preceding Wednesday, in an editorial on the duties of the approaching conventions, made use of this language in reference to the distribution of Senatorial and Representative offices with this county:

> One other duty will devolve upon the Convention—that of determining the distribution of offices in our Legislative district. While, in order to effect harmony, and also as a measure of gratitude towards Beaver county for the majority which maintains this as a Republican district, we are willing to concede her an additional representative, as a definite conclusion, for the arrangement of reciprocal trade with Canada, and securing to our citizens the freedom of the Lower St. Lawrence and the fisheries, we are not willing that she shall have the best and highest. She has had her Senatorial term, and if we mean to enjoy the offices at all it must be done now. The next three years will exhaust the apportionment. Not only can the ordinary advantages of having a representative in each house be readily comprehended, but the especial one of having such double representation when the next apportionment takes place, should have prevailing weight with our people. We shall be sorry to see any aspirations disappointed, but the public welfare and advantage must be made to overtop all merely personal considerations.

In the Assembly of Nova Scotia, at Halifax, on June 9th inst., the Attorney General alluded to the subject of the repeal of the union act, and said the British Legislature had not the power to tax Nova Scotia, and therefore, has not the power to alter her Constitution. The Province must be liberated from the union. Mild measures had already been taken for the attainment of the object, and now they were about to try stronger measures. He moved that the Attorney General of Nova Scotia be authorized to obtain in the English courts a judicial opinion as to her forced union with Canada, and stated that if, after all, the freedom of the Province could not be secured, they would have to take recourse to extreme steps. He did not, however, intimate what steps should be taken. The debate attracted little interest.

THE assumption of some of our leading public journals that Minister Motley of the United States, is at once to conclude a naturalization treaty with England, is not well founded. Reverdy Johnson, late Minister to the court of St. James, secured a protocol for a treaty of naturalization which was ratified by our Senate. Nothing further can be done in the premises until the English Parliament has materially changed the base of that kingdom. No movement has yet been made in this direction by the Gladstone Ministry. The most Mr. Motley can do is to personally urge Lord Clarendon to bring forward this necessary legislation. A proposal on his part to do so would probably lead to debate on the relations between England and the United States. It is more likely that Gladstone and his associates may not be quite ready for such a debate. At all events, nothing more can be done toward the settlement of the citizens question till Parliament grants the power to make the treaty.

—Col. W. F. Switzler has sued Francis Rodman, Secretary of State of Missouri, for $2,000 damages for incorrectly counting and certifying to election returns for members of Congress, whereby he (Switzler) failed to receive the certificate of election.

THE last *Radical* alleges that the ARGUS of the same week indirectly assailed a portion of the county ticket. This is untrue. The ARGUS took no part whatever between the candidates for nomination, and was about as well satisfied with the *whole* ticket after it was nominated as the generality of the Republicans of the county. And it was not until the "All right" telegram from "M. S. Q." was received by Mr. Mackey, of Allegheny county, that we discovered anything wrong in the matter. After satisfying ourself that such *a dispatch was sent from here* we began to wonder *what* was "all right," and soon discovered that it was an assurance to the present State Treasurer that he could rely upon Beaver county's Senatorial and Representative nominees in his canvass next winter for re-election. We know that his success will be a triumph of the corruptionists of the State, and the same men who vote for *him* will vote *against* the passage of a law taking the unexpended balance of State funds out of his hands. Knowing these things, and they being known by others, a correspondent in last week's ARGUS insisted, and we now insist editorially, that the Republicans of this county ask for nothing but what is proper and right when they demand information from Messrs. Rutan and Shurlock as to what their course on these two questions will be, provided they obtain seats in that body. If we are assured that their influence will be exerted in behalf of the whole people of the State, by voting for the passage of such a law as we have indicted, whereby the hundred thousand dollars of interest on the unexpended balance will be secured to the taxpayers of Pennsylvania, and not fall into the hands of Mackey and his confederates, they will have no supporter in Beaver county who will be more active and zealous in their behalf than ourselves. Gentlemen! in behalf of the tax-payers of this county, then, we ask for light on the subject here referred to. Will you refuse to let us have it?

Our preferences are strong and they are notorious, but if it shall appear that in giving them up we can render victory more secure, we shall make that sacrifice, or any other which wisdom shall suggest, or the success of our principles may demand. We only ask that a co-responding unbelidhness shall control the Philadelphia Convention, and all will be well.—*Radical.*

The editor of the *Radical*, if he ever was a friend of Governor Geary's at all, determined to give up his support of that gentleman long ago—long before he took his name from the mast head of his paper—long before admitting into the columns of the *Radical* the censorious and ridiculous anti-Geary Harrisburg correspondence. The above was written simply to ease himself off. In another paragraph of the *Radical* of the same date, (June 11th) Mr. Quay says: "We will support him (Geary) at the convention unless satisfied that his nomination will result in the defeat of our ticket." He is not a delegate to the convention. He will have no voice in its deliberations. He will have no business there except as a "borer" or a reporter. If he goes to Philadelphia it will be for the purpose of convincing some of the delegates—if he can—that "he is satisfied Gen. Geary's nomination will result in the defeat of the ticket." Mr. Quay has been dead set against Gen. Geary ever since he was Governor of the State, and particularly hostile to him since the Gov. telegraphed to Gen. Grant, that the McClure Curtin ring had no authority from him to support the latter's claims for a seat in his Cabinet. This stroke at the power of the *Ring* to sell out offices in Pennsylvania has not been forgiven nor forgotten. It struck at the means whereby that faction made its money.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

The New York Chamber of Commerce met in that city on Thursday last, when the following resolution was offered, and after some pertinent and forcible remarks, was passed:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of New York city heartily indorses the resolution of the Committee of Ways and Means, which unanimously passed the House of Representatives on the 23d of March 1869, recommending the President of the United States to renew negotiations with the Government of Great Britain, and procure, if possible, on a definite conclusion, for the arrangement of reciprocal trade with Canada, and securing to our citizens the freedom of the Lower St. Lawrence and the fisheries, before fisheries of the coast of British North America.

Gen. Walbridge said while opposing any measures looking to the acquisition of Canada by force, he would welcome its people when they are willing to link their political fortunes with the United States. He did not believe it good policy to attempt to coerce Canada by commercial restrictions into a union with the United States. Intimate commercial relations should be brought about upon terms mutually beneficial, and the political result will follow in good time. General Walbridge stated the questions between the U. S. and the Provinces were, first, an interchange of natural products of soil upon such reciprocal terms as may be agreed upon; second, accumulation of excise duties and of patent and copyright laws; third, free navigation of the river St. Lawrence and enlargement of the canal south; fourth, freedom of inshore fisheries of the coast of British America; fifth, regulation of transit trade.

He then proceeded to argue in favor of the resolution and propositions above advanced, contending that whilst the Canadians will be satisfied with the convenience of selling in our markets in return for the enlargement of the St. Lawrence Canal by them free of cost to the United States, the freedom of the St. Lawrence and fisheries, yet that convenience of our markets to them will really be no competition to our farmers and absolute benefit to our merchants. Our capital and credit, together with the fact that we have free access to the ocean at all seasons of the year, would be a great convenience to the Canadians, but their use also necessarily implies that in using our capital, our credit and our ports, we derive the advantages that possession of capital, credit and ports give to the community. In other words, we become the merchants of four millions of people, whom we are now driving away.

A copy of the resolution was transmitted to the Secretary of State, who it is understood, is about to take into consideration the proposition advocated by Gen. Walbridge.

—The body of Frank P. Woodell, an Insurance clerk of New York, who has been missing ten days, was found yesterday floating in the bay, with a large scalp wound on the head. He was probably robbed and murdered. He served during the war as Colonel of an Illinois regiment.

THE DUTY OF THE PRESS.

If we are to war upon corruption with effect, each journal must strike at the culprits in its own party. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Republican party is built upon a foundation of truth and honesty, right and justice. The great mass of its members are of that class who have moral principle and religious integrity. They neither sanction corruption, nor act with a party which refuses to purge itself from even the suspicion of corruption. It will not do for us to wait for the Democracy to point out the rankness and rascality of those peculating members of the Republican party who are combined and held together by the cohesive attraction of public plunder. We must commence the work of reform ourselves. We must commence it at once, and at home. We must see that our candidates are as sound as the cause is which they are called upon to represent. Our party is quite differently constituted in its materials from that of the Democratic party. The latter will swallow, wholesale, without inquiry, any system of corruption which its ringleaders may see fit to dictate. The former will never follow in the wake of those who wish to foist upon them measures which they know to be radically wrong. If we wish to maintain our party ascendency, we must render it worthy of the support of the masses. We must not permit a few persons so to manipulate it as to secure the election of officers who will use hundreds of thousands of dollars of the interest of the public funds, and render no account of it to the State.

We are glad to note that the movement of reform is progressing in almost every county in Pennsylvania. The people are becoming awake to the fact that a law must be passed taking the unexpended balances of the public money out of the hands of the State Treasurer, who receives over a hundred thousand dollars per annum interest, which he pockets, with the exception of what he pays to those printing presses and politicians who cry out against pledges and instructions—and placing it where the interest shall accrue to the benefit of the State and the reduction of taxation. The first step will be to place a new man in for State Treasurer. The honest candidate—either for Assembly or Senate—will have no hesitation in at once pledging himself for the support of a new man for State Treasurer, and for a law regulating the accruing interest on unexpended balances. Any disposition evinced to evade this pledge—to deny the right of the party to ask it—to procrastinate or equivocate—to blame those who demand it as "bolters"—will be interpreted as evidence that the candidate so acting has an understanding with the ring of corruptionists who are fattening on the spoils wrested from the tax payers; and rearing palaces upon the defrauded industry of the State. Those only are the disturbers, and the "bolters" who refuse to do right. That "catch-word" will not take. It has been tried on in other counties of the State, and has proven a failure. If we wish to succeed, there must be no halting on the part of our candidates, and we trust, and expect there will not be.

"BRAINS, DISCRETION," &c.

For a long time after Mr. Seward's election to the United States Senate, his Southern colleagues and the Southern editors "pooh poohed" at what he said, and argued that he was a man of no parts, had no "brains," no "judgment," no "discretion," and in fact was "nothing but a lunatic who was not worth minding." This feigned estimate of Mr. Seward's ability continued for a number of years, when a Southern man—Mr. Chestnut, of South Carolina, we believe it was—arose in his place in the Senate and told his Southern friends that they had talked disparagingly of Seward's theories and arguments too long already, and that they had better be addressing themselves to the work of resisting these theories, and upsetting his conclusions. They did so, but Seward hammered away until he made the political cauldron boil, and he lives to see slavery, the institution against which his efforts were directed, swept from the statute books of every State in the Union.

We are not a Seward, nor do we *charge* our detractors with having the same mental calibre that Seward's defamers had; nevertheless we cannot help laughing in our sleeve occasionally at the similarity existing between his detractors in the nation at large and our own in this county.—One says we have no "brains," another alleges that we are a "stupid editor," a third that we have no "discretion," and the balance can go no further than to call us a "liar," a "nick-name," or make wry faces at us from a distance;—to all of whom we say: Gentlemen! never mind our "brains," our "stupidity," or our "discretion," *but answer our facts and repel our arguments.*

In this connection, too, we may premise, that if the ARGUS without "brains" or "discretion" can set the corruptionists of the county to wriggling, twisting and howling in every direction as they never did before, what could it not do with these treasury plunderers and miserable "bummers," if its editor had a full stock of "the whitish, soft mass which constitutes the anterior or cephalic extremity of the nervous system in man?" His loss in this particular is evidently their gain.

A SMALL number of county papers, generally suffering in a terrible state of impecuniosity, and too glad to receive small donations from the ring men, whereby to keep body and soul together, are mapping at the COMMERCIAL, and the biggest of them all here is disgusting its small and decreasing number of readers by reproducing what these county concerns have to say,—all of which amuses us immensely. What troubles these fellows is the knowledge that we are sustained by an overwhelming popular sentiment, and that their occupation of dictating to the people and tapping the Treasury is gone forever. All over the State the people are moving in earnest, thoroughly determined to fight the battle which has been commenced against the ring men to the end. Here a good beginning has been made, and the work will not stop till a thorough reform has been accomplished. It was not supposed that the whole work could be performed at a single stroke, though the confusion of the ring men indicates how thorough they regard the defeat they have sustained in the first encounter. The attempt that was made to draw the lines shows that the Republican press of the State, with the exception of a few loan and hungry stragglers, who for this reason are on the other side, are with the *Commercial* in battling for honesty retrenchment, and reform.—*Pitt. Commercial.*

THE CORRUPTIONISTS.

In the Pittsburgh *Commercial* of June 11th we find the following, which we copy entire, with the exception of that paper's caption:

Bairds, Pa., June 8, 1869.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In your notice of the Convention of this county in to-day's *Commercial*, several errors appear. Mrs. Maynard, of the district, is not a delegate to the county Convention, as stated. The delegates to the Senate and Assembly were made by the people, and the county Convention met only to select the time, elect the campaign and execute the election of the ticket nominated. The Convention have no authority to instruct nominees, inquire into their private views, nor to demand of them pledges not asked for by the people. Third, The nominees for the Legislature are honest and able. Elected, will perform their whole duty, and favor every reform that will tend to promote the good of their constituents, or the State. Fourth, The delegates to the State Convention were nominated by the editor of the *Radical*, Col. Geary; were instructed for and are in favor of the re-nomination of Gov. Geary. This is the best evidence of the position of the *Radical* on that question. As the delegates had been elected and instructed for Governor Geary, all things being accomplished that were necessary so far as Beaver county was concerned, there was no necessity for keeping the name of Governor Geary at the mast head.

We earnestly hope and believe that our excellent Governor will not only be re-nominated, but re-elected; and he will, doubtless, "give credit to whom credit is due."

Upon which the *Commercial* makes the following comment:

The only correction in the above paragraph is that Mr. Weyand, of the *Argus*, is not chairman of the county Committee; his brother, M. Weyand, is, however, in the chairmanship. Second. We did not say the nominations were not made by the people, and as to the power of the County Committee to instruct nominees that is an open question. Third. We did not speak of much less question the honesty of the nominees for the Legislature. Fourth. As to Col. Geary's taking down Governor Geary's name from the editorial column of the *Radical*, the impression conveyed that he is in favor of the Governor's renomination is a specimen of "richness" on a par with the excuse given by our correspondent for removing the name.

As to who wrote the communication to the *Commercial* there can be little doubt in the mind of any one at all conversant with the style of a certain person in Beaver. Before comment upon the article it will be well to state some facts. It is a fact that there is in the Treasury of the State an unexpended balance of the public money amounting at times to one or two millions of dollars. It is true that there is no law by which interest can be claimed by the State upon this large amount of money. It is true the State Treasurer loans this unexpended balance to the banks at from 4 to 6 per cent. and makes use of the interest thus derived without rendering an account to the State. It is true this interest sometimes amounts to over one hundred thousand dollars. It is true that a law was introduced last winter, at the urgent request of Governor Geary, to have this interest thus accruing upon the public money applied toward liquidating the public debt and thereby lessening taxation. It is true this law was defeated by the Treasury Ring. It is true that the State Treasurer can expend fifty thousand dollars as a corruption fund in the establishment of newspapers and influencing representatives to secure his re-election—in bribing them to resist the passage of a law taking that fund from his hands and applying it to its legitimate purpose, after they are elected, and still realize fifty thousand dollars beyond his salary of seventeen hundred dollars per annum. It is true that this unexpended balance of the public funds can never be wrested from the power of the State Treasurer except the people elect representatives pledged to vote for no man for State Treasurer who will not give assurance that the interest on the public funds shall be faithfully applied to State purposes. It is true that a communication in the last ARGUS very justly called for pledges in reference to voting for a law of this kind from our representative and Senatorial nominees. It is true no honestly disposed candidate would withhold such pledges.

Having premised the above facts, let us inquire what is the *gist*, of the above communication. It means something or it means nothing. It was not written to excuse Quay for taking down the name of Governor Geary from the mast-head of the *Radical*, for that paper has been stabbing him through its Harrisburg correspondence, or killing him with faint praise ever since it existed. It has opposed Governor Geary ever since its editor found he could not be manipulated into the ring of corruptionists. It was written to indicate to people of this county that the nominees for Senate and Representative if elected would disregard their wishes in the matter of voting for a State Treasurer. The writer takes it upon himself to say that the Republican County Committee of Beaver have no authority to demand pledges of their Representatives, nor to inquire into their private political views. It is well the people have timely notice of this. If our Senatorial and Representative nominees take the ground of the writer—and the communication is semi-official—it is time our citizens should open their eyes and institute such measures as will compel them to understand they cannot go to Harrisburg to become instruments for enriching a few individuals at the expense of the public at large. It would be well to hold meetings in every township in the county and demand pledges upon this subject. The whole tenor of the communication is simply to pave the way for our Representatives to disregard instructions next winter in reference to the corruption fund. He is blind who cannot see this.

MATTER TO THINK UPON.

The new York *Tribune*, while paying a just tribute to the uprightness of Mr. Bryant, the veteran editor of the *Evening Post* of that city, incidentally expresses, in a decided manner, an opinion entitled to high consideration. We copy two paragraphs, as follows:

"Mr. William C Bryant has been over forty years at editor in this city, and always a pronounced and unqualified Free Trader. Nay: it is considerably *more* than forty years since in his "Meditation on Rhode Island Coal," he titled Secretary Richard Rush's first Protectionist Report as Secretary of the Treasury, thus:

"Moore's Lalla Rookh, the Treasury Report—And other brilliant matters of the sort."

In these forty-odd years, we have seen nothing to incite a doubt, that Mr. Bryant's understanding and heart were on the same side with his pen and the fact that his service to the Free Trade cause have been generously requited, casts no shadow on his integrity. We say it to the honor of our importers that they have, their advertising patronage, wisely, generously, sagaciously made *The Evening Post* the most profitable newspaper of like circulation in America, as they ought to have done. Had those interested in the prosperity and progress of American Manufactures evinced equal good sense, instead of barely one journal openly, actively, demantly Protectionist in New York, there would have been at least a half dozen. *And now, if they shall be juggled out of the present tariff, as they were out of that of 1828, and again out of that 1842, we shall for the country's sake deeply regret the calamity, but for theirs not a bit.* THEY WILL HAVE RICHLY DESERVED THEIR BACKSET."

This censure upon the men prominently connected with the manufacturing interest is not simply applicable in New York, but everywhere else throughout the whole country; and in a special degree, in those centres of population where manufacturing is the main employment both of labor and capital.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial.

The State Treasurer and Public Funds.

The office of State Treasurer is within the category of those lately denominated executive boards, being created by the constitution, which prescribes the mode of election by which it is to be filled and the tenure and term by and for which it may be held. The duties of the office, the mode of its administration, as well as qualifications for holding it are matters of statutory regulation. It is matter of special wonder that the legislative provisions on the subject should be so meagre and indefinite as to leave the most important financial office in the commonwealth practically without responsibility.

The duties devolved on the State Treasurer by law are: 1st. To give bond in the sum of $300,000 eighty thousand dollars, "conditioned for the true and faithful performance of the trusts and duties enjoined and required by law to be performed by such Treasurer." 2d. He is required to "pay all grants, salaries, annuities, gratuities and pensions, established by law," and make all other lawful payments on account of the State. 3d. Make a *monthly* report to the Auditor General of receipts and disbursements. 4th. Make an annual report to the Legislature exhibiting in detail the receipts and expenditures of this Treasury for the preceding year; also, "to digest, prepare and lay before the General Assembly at the commencement of every session a report on the subject of finance, giving estimates of the public revenue and public credit and plans for the support of the public credit and for imposing and increasing the revenue," for the information of the Legislature. He is the authorized depositary and custodian of the annual revenues of the Commonwealth, which amount to about $5,000,000.

The law fixes the salary at $1,700 and allows him a fixed sum for clerk hire. No fees or perquisites attach to the office *for the benefit of the Treasurer.* (The Commonwealth derives a small revenue from fees charged for searches, copies of papers, certificates, &c., made in this office.) The above are in substance the legislative provisions relating to this office.

It will be observed that the statute does not prescribe *how or where* the public money is to be kept. In legal contemplation it is in the pocket of the Treasurer; and $5,000,000 may go into that pocket upon security given for $500,000.

The State Treasurer may either keep the public money's in his personal possession under our present system or deposit them with whomsoever he pleases. He may realize large sums in the shape of *gratuities*, or interest for the use of the public money. It is true that we have a statute against embezzlement by public officers, and it is made a misdemeanor for any public officer "charged with the collection, safe keeping, transfer or disbursement of public money," to convert it to his own use in any way whatever: or "to use, by way of investment in any kind of property or merchandise any portion of the public money entrusted to him," or to "become a defaulter," or to "fail to pay over the same when thereunto legally required;" but what statute fetters the discretion of this officer in committing the revenues of the State to any corporation, association, or private individual he may select? What statute makes it criminal in him to receive one, three, or six per cent. interest or gratuity (call it by what name you will) for the favor bestowed in allowing a *bank* or an *individual to use the public money as a loan?* The office of State Treasurer is regarded as the most lucrative in the State. How is it made lucrative if not from gratuities or interest paid the Treasurer for the use of the people's money? Now our Treasurer may show care and discretion in the selection of *his* depositaries of the *people's* money. But in the mutability of human affairs, banks and individuals may fail. Continental revulsions sometimes crush the fairest, and to the public eye, the firmest credit. There are recurring periods of mad speculation, in which prudence is turned into folly, and there are dishonest failures too. What if some of the Treasurer's designated depositaries of the money of the Commonwealth should go down with that official as their creditor for a few hundred thousands—say half a million, not too put it too high? A clear case of defalcation of course—a verdict of a jury would hardly charm back into the Treasury the public money "converted" to private use. In fact, under the present vicious system, administered, too, with reasonable caution, a loss of this kind may occur, and it is wonderful that it has not occurred in the fluctuations of trade and business. The State Treasurer's bond is small security for an "unexpended balance" of half a million or, more, converted into private banking capital or floating on the tide of speculation. We have spoken of the office without reference to the officer, or rather assuming him to be ordinarily capable and honest. But suppose the office to fall into incompetent or corrupt hands. The late Legislature, justly or unjustly, had the reputation of being the most corrupt that ever assembled in the State, and its "bad eminence" appears to be recognized even in New York. Possibly it was not so bad as represented. Certainly it did not command the general public confidence, notwithstanding many good men sat in that body. Suppose, at some future day, as corruption is progressive, another General Assembly should set up a State Treasurer to be their puppet, tool or instrument of corruption. Or let us suppose the case of some able but unscrupulous or corrupt man being chosen to fill the office. Certainly the latter is not an improbable supposition. Bad men have occasionly, at every period of our history, managed to get into office in almost every department of government, State and Federal. What security would the people then have for the safe keeping of the public money under the present system? What to prevent the public revenues from being used to corrupt public servants, to control the business of the legislature or to purchase re-elections to office? What guard against speculation and embezzlement to the extent of millions.

We speak not of the present State Treasurer nor of any of his predecessors. We are dealing with a system that needs amendment. We want better security for the safe keeping of our public money. We want the money of the State kept, until needed, in the strong box of the Treasury (to be provided), and not embarked in private enterprise, or floated on the waves of private speculation. We want it put out of the power of the Treasurer to make from $50,000 to $100,000 a year out of the people's money; and especially do we *demand* that the present vicious system be so reformed as to make it impossible for any person, or combination of persons, to raise a corruption fund by the use of the people's money—to corrupt the people's servants.

What is the remedy for all these evils? It is very simple. Let the Legislature provide depositories for the public money, as the United States, and nearly all of the States have done, and let the Commonwealth keep her own funds in her own strong box, or, if they can be made to earn anything, let it be for the State, until needed. A provision from the act of Congress of the 6th of August, 1864, might be profitably adopted and applied: "If any one of the said officers," (depositaries of public money) "shall convert to his own use in any way whatever, or shall use by way of investment in

any kind of merchandise or property, *or shall loan with or without interest, or shall deposit in any bank or shall exchange for other funds* any portion of the public moneys intrusted to him for safe keeping disbursement, transfer, or for any other purpose, every such officer shall be deemed and adjudged as an embezzlement of so much of the said moneys as shall thus be taken, converted, invested, used, loaned, deposited, or exchanged which is hereby declared to be a felony, punishable with imprisonment, not exceeding ten years, and a fine equal to the amount of money embezzled. Let it be provided by the next Legislature that the public moneys shall be kept in depositaries established by law, under the charge of the State's own agents giving bonds in sums bearing some just proportion to the amount of money likely to come into their hands. Let the penal provisions quoted from the United States statute be enacted and made applicable to such agents and the State Treasurer. Let competent *salary* be attached to the office of the Treasurer (1,700 is inadequate.) Let his fiscal functions be assimilated to those of the United States Treasurer, and the Treasurer of other States. These done a much needed reform will have been effected. There will be an end of corruption, or charges of corruption by means of the people's money and there will be a better security for the public money—for our annual $5,000,000—than is afforded by a Treasurer's bond for $500,000.

State Elections.

The following State elections will come off during the summer and fall of 1869:

July 6, Virginia—State officers and Congressmen.

August 2, Kentucky—State Treasurer and Legislature.

August 2, Alabama—Members of Congress.

August 5, Tennessee—State officers and Legislature.

August 10, Montana Territory—Delegate to Congress.

September 7, Vermont—State officers and Legislature.

September 13, Maine—State officers and Legislature.

October 5, Colorado—Delegate to Congress.

October 12, Pennsylvania—State officers and Legislature.

October 12, Ohio—State officers and Legislature.

October 12, Iowa—State officers and Legislature.

October 20, California—Judges of the Supreme Court.

November 2, New York—Secretary of State, Legislature, &c.

November 3, New Jersey—Legislature.

November 2, Massachusetts—State officers and Legislature.

November 2, Minnesota—State officers and Legislature.

November 2, Wisconsin—State officers and Legislature.

State Conventions.

The following State political conventions will be held this summer:

Iowa, Republican, at Des Moines, June 10.

Vermont, Republican, at Rutland, June 16. Democratic, at Montpelier, June 17.

Pennsylvania, Republican, at Philadelphia, June 23. Democratic, at Harrisburgh, July 14.

Ohio, Republican, at Columbus, June 23. Democratic, at Columbus, July 7.

Maine, Republican, at Bangor, June 24. Democratic, at Bangor, June 29.

California, Republican, at Sacramento, July 21. Democratic, at Sacramento, June 23.

Mississippi, Republican, at Vicksburg, July 1.

The "unexpended balance" question is receiving that attention from the State that the importance of the management of our finances demands. It is evil in the sense that it promotes, if not invites the grossest public corruption, and it is time that the people allow themselves to be defrauded by it out of seven million money every year to go far to pay the wages of our precious legislators. The press of the State has taken generally concerned with the Commercial in its treatment of the unexpended balance question, and we look to see this public sentiment assume form and shape next winter by the passage of a law making the balance available so that it will lighten and not increase the burthens of the taxpayers. In short, stop the Corruption Fund, if the State don't realize a cent by it. It is wrong in principle, and corrupting to the politics of the State. The prompt abrogation of the whole system is demanded by every consideration of State and party policy.—*Pitt. Commercial.*

THERE is a pregnant paragraph of six lines in the Washington dispatches, which is better than a volume of arguments, in answer to the carpers at Secretary Boutwell's policy. He has sold, it tells us, five millions of Gold, during the month, receiving therefore seven millions of Currency, while the three millions of National Debt set aside during this time for a Sinking Fund, has cost less than three quarters of a million currency premium. Any merchant or manufacturer who could not see the advantage of that operation in the conduct of his private business, would be set down as an incompetent or a lunatic. But is there, after all, any reason why the same honorable business thrift and sagacity should not be employed for the benefit of the whole people that are constantly employed for the benefit of individuals? Why should public affairs, other things being equal, be managed more loosely and extravagantly than private affairs?—*Franklin Repository.*

IN the State Senate, last winter, Senator WALLACE, of Clearfield, the acknowledge leader of his party at Harrisburg, submitted the draft of a law prohibiting a market clause in the administration of State finances, whereby all speculation with the funds of the State would be forbidden under heavy penalties, and the office of State Treasurer made a salaried one. The bill was not pushed in the Senate by Mr. WALLACE or his friends, and we have yet to hear of a single Democratic paper saying a word in its favor. What can be the reason of this? Do the Democrats expect to have the management of the unexpended balance next winter? Senator WALLACE'S bill may have been defective in some of its details, but it was a vast improvement on the present system. The lobby gentlemen of both parties, we suspect, will unite to oppose any reform in the matter of the unexpended balance.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

—They are running a railroad through the old dueling ground at Weehawken, N. J., and the granite block which marked the spot upon which Burr stood at the time of his duel with Hamilton, has been taken up, and used as a covering stone for a culvert. The intelligent "boss" of the job said he thought "Burr was a mean cuss, anyhow, and not of much account, and he guessed it would be more useful doing duty as a covering stone than perpetuating his memory."

—Official accounts of military operations in Southern Arizona are published. During the past three months forty warriors were killed and a number of their families are now captives. Immense quantities of Indian supplies, stock, etc., were captured and destroyed. In relinquishing command of the troops in South River, General Diven expressed gratification at the intergrity, energy and perseverance displayed by the officers and men in the recent campaign against the Apaches and the results obtained by such a small force.

—The steamer Siberia, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston Saturday.

Dry Goods.

CASH BUYERS

WHOLESALE

WILL FIND A VERY LARGE AND

ATTRACTIVE STOCK

OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

At Very

LOW PRICES,

Either by the yard, piece or package

AT

A. W. ERWIN & CO'S.

178 Federal Street, Allegheny

jun2:1y.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & COMPANY,

HAVE just received per Ocean Steamers Minnesota, China, Russia, Iowa, City of London, and City of Baltimore, the largest assortment of most beautiful

CARPETS

CARPETS

Ever brought to this City, which they import directly from the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe, and consequently can offer at the very lowest rates. They call especial attention to the very low prices of Ingrain Carpets for all descriptions.

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTING, SHADES, &c

Oliver M'Clintock & Co.

123 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

mar24:1y

JOHN SHARP,

DEALER IN

Groceries and Provisions,

CORN, OATS,

MILL FEED, AND FLAXSEED MEAL.

DRAINAGE PIPE,

Of all Sizes; and

IMPROVED CHIMNEY TOPS.

For Sale at Manufacturers Prices.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

CASH Paid for COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Goods Delivered Free of Charge.

ROCHESTER, Pa. May 5, 1869.

may12:dm

MOWERS and REAPERS

GENERAL AG

The Beaver Argus.

Circulation Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 sqr—10 lines.	$3 00	$3 50	$5 00	$8 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	12 00	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	7 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
¼ column.....	8 00	12 00	20 00	30 00	40 00
½ column.....	11 00	15 00	25 00	40 00	60 00
1 column.....	20 00	30 00	45 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$3 00
Special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending the 12th of June, 1869:

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
June 6	25 deg.	56 deg.	53 deg.
" 7	55 deg.	65 deg.	57 deg.
" 8	60 deg.	68 deg.	52 deg.
" 9	55 deg.	65 deg.	53 deg.
" 10	68 deg.	70 deg.	58 deg.
" 11	60 deg.	65 deg.	58 deg.
" 12	55 deg.	73 deg.	68 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver Argus, since the date of our last publication:

Mrs. Jane Mitchell, Black Hawk,	$2 00
H. W. Laughlin, Georgetown,	1 30
E. B. Daugherty, Beaver,	2 00
John P. Moore, Black Hawk,	2 00
Samuel Hamilton, Harriaburg,	2 00
S. J. Cross, Rochester,	2 00
Wm. Barclay, Beaver,	2 00
John Swick, North Sewickley,	0 00
J. S. Calvert, New Sheffield,	2 00
Jas. Warnock, New Sheffield,	5 00
Est. Jno. Ewing, dec'd, Hookstown,	4 75

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the Argus to-day:

Bounty Account—Chippewa tp.
Proposals—John R. Eakin, Clerk.
Trunk Factory—Joseph Lieblor.
Hardware—Whitesides & Drum.
Bankrupt Notice—S. C. McCandless.
Special Notice—Speyerer & Sons.
Special Notice—J. Boggs.
Special Notice—D. H. A. McLean.
Special Notices—Rice, Jumbrie, and Weyand.

Court.—The November term of the several Courts of Beaver county is now in session here.

Meadville proposes to erect a monument to General Mead, the founder of that city.

FRESH Lump Lime always on hand at the Mulvanon Lime Kilns, Vanport, 20 cts. per bushel.

On Friday a lumber yard in Altoona, was set on fire in two or three places. By hard work the fire was confined to the piles in which it was started, and the loss amounted to about $1,500.

Recitations.—Miss Dargon's recitations in the Court House, during Thursday evening, drew a very fair audience. She enters into the spirit of her work and makes her efforts tell upon her audience.

WHAT CAN BE CURED MUST BE ENDURED; but Sick and Nervous Headache can be cured by one or two doses of WHITTLESEY'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.

Festival.—The Ladies Working Society of the M. E. Church of this place propose having an Ice Cream Festival in the Church building on Thursday evening, the 17th inst. The proceeds to be applied to furnishing the new building now in contemplation.

ONE HUNDRED BBLS. Cement and Stevens' Flour just received and for sale wholesale and retail, at reduced prices, at Speyerer & Sons, Rochester, Pa.
(Local copy.)

The prospect for peaches here about, says the Lebanon *Courier*, is said to be very encouraging! Reports from other localities are also favorable, and the probability is that this year will show the largest peach crop that has been produced for years.

G. A. R.—We are requested to say that a meeting of the G. A. R. at Fort Mc. of Beaver, Pa., at their Hall in the Wynn building, on next Friday evening, June 18th, at 8 o'clock, p. m. The members are earnestly urged to be present at the meeting.

TO BEAUTIFY and dress the hair, and restore it to its youthful color, and impart that beautiful gloss, color, &c., use Mrs. S. A. Allen's Improved (new style) Every Druggist sells it. Price one dollar.

A New Law Office in Beaver.—E. B. Daugherty, Esq., for a number of years a practitioner of the law in New Brighton, Pa., has purchased property in Beaver, and removed his law office thither. Mr. D. will make a good citizen, and is a gentleman and trustworthy attorney.

CORD WOOD.—30 or 40 cords of well seasoned wood for sale upon reasonable terms, by Hice, Imbrie and Weyand, Hillside, Beaver, Pa.

Church Festival.—The Ladies connected with the Presbyterian Church of Beaver, intend holding a Fair and Festival on Friday evening June 25th. The public in general are cordially invited to be present on the occasion. Proceeds to go toward furnishing the church. A good time may be expected. Come one, come all.

Drowned.—Justas we were going to press news reached us that two young men, fishing at the Fallston dam on the Big Beavr, on Monday afternoon last, by some casualty, were drowned. We did not ascertain their names nor the particulars. At the time our informant left, hopes were entertained of resuscitating one of the persons.

"The Poet, Priest, Philosopher and Sage, all turn with rapture to the Golden Age," in which is found the most desirable hair renewer in the world, now widely known as "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative." Satisfactory and surprising in its results, and harmless in its application. It is fast securing public confidence by its own intrinsic merits.—*N. Y. News.*

The Fourth of July falling on Sunday this year, the 5th is by statute designated a legal holiday. Paper falling due on the 5th is therefore due on the 6th, and paper falling due on the 4th must be paid on the 3d. Some embarrassment may, perhaps, be saved to business men by noting this fact.

GOOSEBERRIES.—Hotel and boarding house keepers, grocerymen, fruit dealers and private families can be supplied with an excellent quality of gooseberries suitable for putting up air-tight, and at fair rates, by calling with Hice, Imbrie and Weyand, Beaver, Pa.

Closing exercises of Beaver Ladies' Seminary will be—Annual Sermon on Sunday, 20th inst., at 7½ p. m. in the U. P. Church of Beaver, by Rev. Jas. M. Shields. Examination of classes on Tuesday 22d and Wednesday 23d insts., beginning at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Commencement exercises on Thursday 24th inst., opening at 7½ p. m.
jun16 2t. D. H. A. McLEAN.

THE Weed Sewing Machine is now the most popular machine before the public. The agent in this county is selling them on such easy terms that no one should be without one. The Weed is always ready for work and accomplishes any kind of sewing in perfect style. Remember that the agent is at New Brighton. Local agents wanted in every town. Address J. Boggs, New Brighton. [jun16,3.

The Clearfield *Journal* says: "A correspondent informs us that, on the night of May 29th, the foundry, turning shop, [illegible] together with the tools, patterns, and a stock of castings and unfinished work, belonging to W. Murphy & Co., of Irvintown, (the valley town of Pine Grove Mills,) were entirely destroyed by fire. Loss about $6,000. No insurance."

Rev. F. Tobin, of Pittsburgh, will deliver a lecture in St. Joseph's Church, New [illegible] for the benefit of St. Joseph's Literary and Benevolent Association, on Tuesday evening, June 22, at 7 o'clock. Subject—"The temporal power of the Pope." Tickets, 35 cts. The lecturer is an eloquent and learned divine, and his subject is an interesting and attractive one. A large audience may be expected.

The boiler of the engine used at the paper mill of Mark Mosier, in Mount Holly Springs, Cumberland county, exploded on Thursday morning, June 3d, 1869. Two of the workmen who were standing in front of the boiler at the time of the explosion took place were very much burned and scalded, and it is feared will not recover. The damage to machine and building amounts to about $20,000.

A SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—Dr. Sage has undoubtedly discovered a perfect specific for Catarrh, judging from the universal satisfaction and approbation which we hear expressed by several persons who have used it. R. V. Pierce, M. D. of Buffalo, N. Y., the proprietor, as will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, has so much confidence in the Remedy, as to offer a standing reward of [illegible] to any one who he cannot cure. It is said to be very mild and pleasant to use. It may be procured by enclosing sixty cents to the proprietor, or of any Druggist in the land.—*Toledo Blade.*

Mr. Solomon Rushey, who resides near Wellsville, Warrington township, York county Pa., was seriously injured by a mule on Saturday last. He was working several of the animals, and one of the number not being properly broken, became unmanageable, threw Mr. Rushey upon the ground, and trampled upon his head, breaking his skull to such a degree as to expose the brain.

On Sunday afternoon, about three o'clock, just as the rain was coming on, Richard Hesslegesser was standing in his barn, near Tremont, telling his brother-in-law what the physicians had said about his having heart disease, and that he was liable to die at any moment. He finished by saying that he believed heart disease would be his death, and at once fell dead upon the spot where he was talking.

Strawberries.—George Engle, Esq., of Brighton township, has favored us with a basket of fine, ripe, luscious strawberries. He will please accept our thanks. Mr. E. has about three acres planted in strawberries, of the different varieties. We are authorized to say that Festivals, Ice Cream parties, &c., will be supplied with strawberries by Mr. Engle at 20 cents per box or less than they can be purchased elsewhere. Give him a call.

A Fearful accident occurred in the mill of Mr. Jacob Gabel, Gilbertsville, Montgomery county, Pa., on the 26th ult. A little daughter of Mr. Gabel, aged about twelve years, in the absence of her father, went into the mill, and was accidentally caught by her clothing in an upright shaft. Before the mill could be stopped she was carried around with fearful velocity; her arms and legs sustaining eight or nine fractures, besides otherwise bruising the child. *Her recovery is considered very doubtful.*

Patent Horse Hitch.—We were shown this week a patent horse hitch, by Mr. A. McDonald of Hooktown, which appears to us a very great convenience. The fixture is quite small and is so arranged that it is impossible for a horse to get loose from it. Hitched in a stable, a horse in getting his foot over the strap will readily release himself. A smaller fixture for fastening clothes lines, can also be obtained from Mr. McDonald. The horse "hitcher" costs 50 cents; the clothes line fastener 25. Township rights of Beaver county can be obtained by addressing Mr. McDonald at Hookstown, Beaver Co., Pa.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES &c.—Those who wish to keep up with the times in the character of their turn-outs, should call at the carriage manufactory of Messrs. Stoner & Marlatt, Pittsburgh, Pa., and examine their new styles. Their four and six seat family carriages, fine barouches, and coal box and piano box buggies, with and without tops, are really superb and worthy the attention of gentlemen of taste. They are as substantial and durable as they are neat and elegant, and the price is not at all extravagant when the character of their workmanship is taken into account. The firm give particular attention to repairing of all kinds.

Near Delphos, Ohio, on Thursday evening last, two well to do farmers quarrelled about a fence dividing their farms. Their names are John W. King and Knos Bryan. Bryan knocked King down a couple of times, when the latter seized an ax and struck the former a blow on the neck, severing the jugular vein and causing death in a few minutes. King gave himself up to the authorities, and Friday afternoon at his primary examination was bound over to answer the charge of murder. He was taken to the Allen county jail, where he will remain till the meeting of Court. Both men were old respectable citizes, and as such the affair creates considerable excitement.

If boys could be prevailed upon to begin in early life to collect books, how many more books would be read, and how much more intelligent we would become as a people. Everything must have a beginning. We know a gentleman who commenced his library with a single volume. After a little while he added another and another to it, until to-day it numbers several thousand volumes, while he, himself, has become a well informed man from the reading of the volumes, which for thirty years past, he has been accumulating. Try, it boys. There is nothing like making an effort, and if there is anything of which a young man has honest reasons for being proud of, it is the possession of a well chosen library, of which he makes generous use daily.

A most shocking homicide occurred in South Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, about eight miles from West Newton, Monday morning last. It appears that Samuel Morrow, the perpetrator of the horrible crime, has for some time past been insane on the subject of religion, and at one time became so violent that his friends were compelled to restrain him with chains to prevent him from injuring his family. Subsequently, however, he became more calm, and it was thought had recovered entirely from the malady. Sunday morning he again evinced some evidences of insanity, but was not violent. Monday morning he called his family into the room and engaged in family worship. His wife, it appears, was busy milking and did not attend worship, and when the husband came out she was in the spring house, [illegible] pails. He on seeing her there armed himself with a heavy club and immediately made an attack upon, and killed her. His oldest son interposed to save his mother, and was failed to the ground by a blow from the club. A younger son then interposed, and the fiend made an assault upon him. The son fled, and was followed for over half a mile by his father, whom he managed to elude. Tuesday morning, some men searching for Morrow, found his dead body hanging to a tree by a strip of thick bark, in the woods about half a mile from his house. Thus ends the double tragedy.

Fatal Casualty.—On last Thursday night, a female pupil of Mr. Webber's school in North Sewickley township, this county, named Jenkins, retired to bed with a book and candle for the purpose of studying her lessons. She set the candle on her breast, and after studying awhile in an asleep leaves the candle in the bed. In the morning, the candle in the meantime having burned down, her clothing took fire. She at once sprang out of bed, frightened nearly to death, she started and ran in the [illegible] sight or ten rooms of the building, when she was caught by some of the inmates of the institution, who had by this time become awakened and were out of bed. The fire was finally smothered out but not until the poor girl was horribly burned nearly all over the body. Death came to her relief on the Saturday morning following. She was a daughter of Mr. Thos. Jenkins of that township, and was about 16 years of age.

An Example for Boys.—In the early rush to California, a poor boy named Charles Crocker crossed the Missouri with an ox team, at Omaha, on his toilsome overland journey to the new gold regions. Last Friday—nineteen years afterward to a day—he arrived at Omaha on the first locomotive that ever reached his Eastern home. He came accompanied by his family, in his own special car, for he is now Superintendent of the Central Pacific Railroad, and every mile of it has been built under his supervision. He may well feel an honorable pride in the great work with which he has been so closely identified. His party were four days from Sacramento to Omaha; and on arriving there delighted the citizens with blooming flowers, and feasted them upon berries, oranges and luscious cherries from California, brought upon Alaska ice, 1,800 miles, through the green valleys of the Pacific slope, and through the lingering snow drifts of the Rocky Mountains. It seems like a story from the Arabian Nights.

No one who has been a close observer of the influence of a newspaper on the mind of a family of children, can withhold indorsing the following, giving the experience of a school teacher who has been engaged a long time in his profession.—"I have found it to be a universal rule," he says, "and without exception, that those scholars of both sexes, and of all ages, who have had access to newspapers, at home, when compared with those who have not, are better readers, excelling in punctuation, and consequently read more understandingly. They are better spellers, and define words with ease and accuracy. They obtain a practical knowledge of geography in almost half the time it requires others, as the newspaper has made them familiar with the most important places, nations, and their governments and doings, on the globe. They are better grammarians; for, having become so familiar with every variety in the newspaper, from the common place advertisement to the finished and classical oration of the statesman, they more rapidly comprehend the meaning of the text, and consequently analyze its construction, with accuracy."

At a meeting of Post No. 108, G. A. R., held at Daly Hall, on Thursday, June 3d, 1869, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Post are due, and are hereby tendered to the Harmony Society, at Economy, for their very liberal donation of flowers.—Also, to the New Brighton Brass Band, for their excellent music, and to Captain Criss-low and choir for the very appropriate melodies furnished on the occasion of the decoration ceremonies of this Post, on May 29th ult.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Post are hereby returned to the Rev. Mills, for his patriotic and eloquent address delivered on same occasion. Also to the Reverends Winter and Crowther, for their beautiful and impressive prayers in opening and closing the ceremonies.

Resolved, That our thanks are also due to the ladies of New Brighton and vicinity for their free and liberal donation of flowers, and for their kind assistance in preparing wreaths and boquets. Also to the business men of New Brighton and vicinity for their kind consideration in closing their places of business on the afternoon of the same day.

The Carlisle Murder.—Schoeppe, who poisoned Miss Stenecke, at Carlisle, Pa., in January last, was on Tuesday the 3d inst. found guilty of murder in the first degree. Miss S. died on the 28th of January very suddenly, and a post mortem examination of her body revealed traces of prussic acid. Schoeppe was suspected of having poisoned her, and his trial was set down for the 27th ult. The direct testimony of persons present during the illness of Miss Stenecke went to show that she died of no natural cause but of a violent dose, whether taken by herself or administered by the prisoner. Mr. Conrad, of the Baltimore infirmary, testified that he made a post morten examination, and that the healthy condition of her organs proved that she died from a violent cause. Prof. Aiken, of the Maryland University, testified that he analyzed the stomach and intestines of the deceased twelve or thirteen days after death, and found faint but unequivocal traces of prussic acid. Dr. Herman, of Carlisle, who attended the deceased during her illness, testified that in his opinion, her condition indicated that she died from compound prussic acid and morphia. Dr. Kelker and others, testified, in answer to a hypothetical case presented to them, that she died from natural causes. Opportunity and motive were clearly proven, as the deceased a short time previous to her death had made a will bequeathing her entire estate to the prisoner; and he and his father were the only subscribing witnesses thereto. To complete the link, Dr. Herron, of Harrisburg, testified that he had sold Schoeppe an ounce of prussic acid on the 22d of January last, or five days previous to Miss Stenecke's death. In view of these facts the jury found the verdict given above, and the only inheritance that the prisoner will receive now will be a brief lease of the gallows, unless his counsel's motion for a new trial is granted, of which there seems to be no probability.—*Franklin Repository.*

The following original song, composed by Miss Maggie M. Taylor, daughter of the Rev. W. G. Taylor, Principal of the Soldiers' Orphans' School at Phillipsburg, was sung by the school and others of the occasion of decorating the soldiers' graves with flowers, in this place, on Saturday, May 29, 1869. Our readers will agree with us that the song is worthy of being preserved, and used on similar occasions in the future:

The Graves of Our Fathers.

Oh, God of the nation, our country we sing,
A fond heart's devotion; our tribute we bring,
O'er the graves of our father's our offerings we strew,
Where e'er we may find them 'neath Heavens' bright blue.

CHORUS.

The graves of our fathers shall ever be green,
From ocean to ocean in beauty be seen,
Their children be blessings at home and abroad,
Faithfully serving their country and God.

For when the dark conflict was raging so high,
In love for their country they offered to die
They gave their lives freely, asked naught in return,
But for peace and for plenty, they nobly did yearn.

Some fie, with the orange tree waving on high,
On Gettysburg's plains their ashes may lie;
But their spirits may come on a mission to-day,
And be with us, though their bodies are far away.

And now when prosperity reigns o'er the land,
And the nation's united, an unbroken band;
We will never forget those who suffered and bled,
For their memories ire green; though their bodies are dead.

So we come here with pride that their children we are
Who freed this Republic from oppression's cruel car,
And adopt for our motto: *In Justice is Might,*
And, with God for our help, we will stand for the right.

Oh! land of the Pilgrims, our land of the West,
Humanity shelters its life 'neath thy crest;
May the stars in thy banner, like stars in the sky,
Endure through the ages, for aye and for aye."

Additional advance sheets of the "Life of Jefferson Davis," with a "Secret History of the Southern Confederacy," gathered "Behind the scenes in Richmond," by EDWARD A. POLLARD, author of the "Lost Cause," have been received. The writer is a thorough, unflinching rebel of the rebels, and they are spoken favorably of as to style, and effectively. No library of the histories of the rebellion will be complete without this work. It is written by the only person "behind" the scenes in Richmond" who had the means of gathering facts and the ability to combine and publish them. He says: "In the midsummer of 1863 the army of Northern Virginia reached its highest point of efficiency. There was a new bloom of new hopes springing from the fields field which we have described in a previous chapter. The Confederacy had enjoyed a season of recruiting, and its affairs again wore a brilliant color. In the month of June, 1863, Lee found himself at the head of an army 90,000 strong; and animated by the number and condition of his men, rather than from any other reason, he determined to make a second attempt to invade the territory of the enemy, and with a broader design than when in the preceding year he had proposed rather to clear the frontiers of the Confederacy than to effect a permanent occupation of Northern soil. The project of the invasion of Pennsylvania was entirely his own. It has since been discovered that President Davis was averse to it; and an act of justice should be done in relieving him entirely from responsibility for one broad passage of disaster in the history of the war. The Pennsylvania campaign furnishes the only instance of displeasure that ever took place between the President and General Lee." Davis protested against the movement in a private letter to Lee when he had scarcely crossed the Potomac. A misunderstanding occurred between them as to the disposition of a force of troops at Culpepper Court House. Lee desired Beauregard might be placed at that point with a semblance of a force, to attract attention and withhold a portion of the Northern troops from forming a junction against him. Davis thought Lee required a large force at that point, and informed the General he had no such force to give Beauregard. Before the mistake could be corrected the battle of Gettysburg was fought and lost. The news of the surrender of Vicksburg arrived at Richmond on the same day as that of the defeat at Gettysburg. "The story of the surrender of Vicksburg," says our author, "was replete with recrimination and full of bitterness and shame—one that piled reproach upon the Confederate Government until popular indignation became fatigued with building the monument of infamy. It coupled one of the worst records of unworthiness and shame on the part of the government. It was a disaster that nearly broke the heart of the Confederacy, as it did cut in twain its body. It was the clearest and most important complaint that had yet been made against President Davis; it inflicted upon him an indelible disgrace; and it is alone sufficient to determine any doubt which may yet linger on our pages so far, of his unworthiness in the war."

Vicksburg was a strategic point in the Confederacy second only to that of Richmond; and our author contends that it should have had one of the most able Generals in command of the Department. Joseph E. Johnston, he alleges, was the equal if not the superior of Lee as a commander, but he would neither flatter Davis nor pander to his whims, and consequently incurred his displeasure. Pemberton was a pet who had never won a battle, nor was ever in a fight—who was placed first in command in Charleston, but removed for incompetency at the urgent demand of the public—but was thought by Davis to be just the man for Vicksburg. Our author says: "The country saw with astonishment and dismay this untried commander—a man who had absolutely nothing to support him but the personal affection of Mr. Davis—placed over the Department of Mississippi and Louisiana, and in the command at Vicksburg, the critical point of the Mississippi Valley, the Western correspondent to Richmond.

No explanations but that of sheer obstinacy can be possibly afforded for this choice by Mr. Davis of a commander for a post the second in importance in the Confederacy. But it is almost unaccountable, the degree of tenacity with which he clung to his favorite in the midst of a storm of public indignation. Delegations visited him with protests from the people, and army alike; the Legislature of his State, Mississippi, passed resolutions complaining of the appointment. Outside the forms of public dissension, other agencies were employed upon the President by those who understood how narrow were his resolutions, and how accessible he was to paltry and irregular influences in conducting the public business. It is shameful that in a matter of so great public concern as the appointment of a General to a vital point in the Confederacy, the influence of women and relatives had to be sought to change the intentions of the President. Even this degraded access to him was not neglected." But all to no purpose.

In relation to the scarcity of food, and the treatment of prisoners, our author informs us that it was entirely owing to a freak of the President in keeping Col. Northrop at the Head of the Commissary General's Department, even against the protests of military officers of and members of Confederate Congress. He says: "From this time whatever there was of distress for food among the prisoners is to be properly and distinctly charged to one man in the Confederacy—Northrop. It is a pity that this was not known when poor Wirz, the miserable scapegoat of Confederate maladministration, was sent to the gallows; and we may understand the remorseful remark of the Judge Advocate of the court that condemned him, when better acquainted with the system under which the Southern prisons were managed—he is reported to have declared that "he had hung the wrong man."

In reference to the prospects of the Rebels in the Spring of 1864, our author says: "No wonder that the heart of the Confederacy was elated, and that the tiptoe of expectation was the attitude of the most intelligent. The campaign of 1864 found the two best men in real command and in the two principal positions—Lee in Virginia, Johnston in Georgia. The military condition of the country was, as we have seen, in various respects never so prosperous as it was at midsummer; for these two great commanders had so done their work that it was then morally certain that the last supreme effort of the enemy was going to fail; and failing it was impossible to doubt that the year would be the last of the war, and would terminate in the proclaimed independence of the Confederacy.

The question of peace already trembled on the balance in the North, and the number of rumors concerning it show how busily employed was the public mind with the prospect of an early termination of the war, and how eager it was to anticipate it. So equally had parties come to be divided in the North, when the Chicago Convention nominated McClellan for President, that the entire Democratic party was bold enough to declare, in the most deliberate manner, that the war was a "failure." Scarcely any Northern man of any political persuasion, outside of fanaticism, doubted that if Johnston defeated Sherman, or that if he even held his own—in short, that if the South accomplished mere negative results, in holding Richmond and Atlanta—the peace party, which was at this time the whole Democratic party, would come into power, turn the war into a Convention of States, and decide there the claims of the South, which, it was a foregone conclusion, and a logical necessity, could be not less than independence."

Correspondence.

For the Beaver Argus.

MR. EDITOR:—I am sorry that Mr. Quay is dashing with his rockets in the election, has deserted us. Every Wednesday he dashes into his wife's residence, and there he shot off his last rocket. The writer is a member of the Presbyterian church of Beaver, and they are opposed to dancing, and they are opposed to dancing artistically and effectively. No library of the histories of the rebellion will be complete without this work. It is writing by the only person "behind" the scenes in Richmond" who had the means of gathering facts and the ability to combine and publish them. He says: "In the midsummer of 1863 the army of Northern Virginia reached its highest point of efficiency. There was a new bloom of new hopes springing from the fields field which we have described in a previous chapter. The Confederacy had enjoyed a season of recruiting, and its affairs again wore a brilliant color. In the month of June, 1863, Lee found himself at the head of an army 90,000 strong; and animated by the number and condition of his men, rather than from any other reason, he determined to make a second attempt to invade the territory of the enemy, and with a broader design than when in the preceding year he had proposed rather to clear the frontiers of the Confederacy than to effect a permanent occupation of Northern soil. The project of the invasion of Pennsylvania was entirely his own. It has since been discovered that President Davis was averse to it; and an act of justice should be done in relieving him entirely from responsibility for one broad passage of disaster in the history of the war. The Pennsylvania campaign furnishes the only instance of displeasure that ever took place between the President and General Lee." Davis protested against the movement in a private letter to Lee when he had scarcely crossed the Potomac. A misunderstanding occurred between them as to the disposition of a force of troops at Culpepper Court House. Lee desired Beauregard might be placed at that point with a semblance of a force, to attract attention and withhold a portion of the Northern troops from forming a junction against him. Davis thought Lee required a large force at that point, and informed the General he had no such force to give Beauregard. Before the mistake could be corrected the battle of Gettysburg was fought and lost. The news of the surrender of Vicksburg arrived at Richmond on the same day as that of the defeat at Gettysburg. "The story of the surrender of Vicksburg," says our author, "was replete with recrimination and full of bitterness and shame—one that piled reproach upon the Confederate Government until popular indignation became fatigued with building the monument of infamy. It coupled one of the worst records of unworthiness and shame on the part of the government. It was a disaster that nearly broke the heart of the Confederacy, as it did cut in twain its body. It was the clearest and most important complaint that had yet been made against President Davis; it inflicted upon him an indelible disgrace; and it is alone sufficient to determine any doubt which may yet linger on our pages so far, of his unworthiness in the war."

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Miscellaneous.

NEW
Spring and Summer Goods

Speyerer & Sons,

Corner of Water and Smith Streets
ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

Have just returned from the east with a large stock of goods bought at the lowest cash prices, which they offer to the public at

REASONABLE PRICES,

Consisting of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES
HARDWARE, IRON,
NAILS, CARPENTER TOOLS
ROPE, OCUM & PACKING YARN,
choice brands of WHITE LEAD and PAINTS dry and in oil, and a general variety of Oils, Dryers, and Putty.

Queensware and Willow Ware,

FLOUR, FLOUR,

We still have control of the celebrated

CANTON CITY MILLS FLOUR,

also of that favorite brand, Clement & Stevens' high grained flour.

NEWCREEK FLOUR.

We recieve the above brands by the car load, and can sell them at

Pittsburgh Prices

thus saving freight, we also offer at wholesale and retail, NAILS, WHITE & WATER LIME, SALT, SOAP,

Feed, Grain, &c., &c.

☞ Thanking the public for past patronage, we hope to merit a liberal share for the future. We always buy for cash and sell cheap.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

RETAIL GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

P. S. Also agents for the

KNIFFEN MOWER AND REAPER

and Pittsburgh National Plow Co's.

PLOWS.

may12:ly

Wall Paper

For Spring of 1869.

At No. 107 Market St., near 5th Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A large stock of new and elaborate designs of Paper Hangings, suited for Drawing Rooms, Parlors, Halls and Chambers, together with goods of the Lowest Cost, now opening, and to which constant additions will be made. All to be disposed of at prices to suit the times.
JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.
mar17:3m.

ROCHESTER MARBLE - WORKS.

W. H. MARSHALL,

Manufacturer of

MONUMENTS.

HEAD & FOOT STONES:

Marble and Stone Posts

For Cemetery Lots.

We have now on hands a Large and Superior Stock of Plain and Ornamental Monuments and Headstones.

We are now ready, to supply on short notice, all orders from the country at low rates. Also,

Grindstones

And Fixtures of a Superior Quality

ALWAYS ON HAND.

☞ Our Neighbors represent that they sell Cheap, but we practice

Selling Cheaper:

And Doing as we Represent.

We Employ no Agents, as we can sell

10 Per Cent. Cheaper at the Shop,

Than by Agents.

All persons desiring any thing in our line

Are Invited to Call and Examine

OUR WORK AND PRICES

Before purchasing elsewhere.
[mar17:6m

Improved Crystal Palace Cooking Stove.—The proprietor of the Bridgewater Foundry tenders his thanks to a generous public for their very liberal patronage, and informs them that he has completed and is now manufacturing the Improved Crystal Palace Cooking Stove. In which all the defects, real or imaginary, ever discovered in the old pattern have been remedied, the front and the oven enlarged and remodeled, fire back remodeled after the most durable one ever made in

THIS COUNTRY,

and other improvements both useful and ornamental.

The 2000 families that I have supplied with the old pattern of Crystal Palace Stoves (or the Beaver stove, as they are called in the country) will readily testify that they are the best cooking and baking stoves that are made in this country.

The advantages of the improved one is increased weight and draught enlarged bake oven, enlarged front and doors, and open grate, and most of all a simple and perfect register fire backs, which all stands of experienced experts is the most in the judgment of experienced experts is the most durable pattern of stove back that can be used; send your orders to Thos. Campbell, Rochester post office. No change in prices. Teams and men ready to deliver stoves in spring wagons on hand to deliver stoves in any part of the surrounding country, old stoves, scraps, &c., taken in exchange. Second-hand stoves always on hand and for sale cheap. Don't forget.
THOS. CAMPBELL.

New Advertisements.

J. J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of his old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., will be pleased to meet his old customers and friends at the [illegible] where he will offer the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of Castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by
J. J. ANDERSON & SONS.
jan19

NOTICE.—The Homeopathic Medical Society of Beaver county, will meet on Thursday June 10th, at 1 o'clock, p. m., at the office of T. C. WALLACE, M. D., Rochester. A full attendance is requested as business of importance will be brought before the Society. By order.
jun9 T. C. WALLACE, Sec'y.

THE PEOPLES
Cooperative Life Insurance Company
OF
BEAVER, PA.
Incorporated by special Act of the Legislature, April 14th, 1869.

Officers:
E. P. KUHN, Esq., President.
D. M. KINNEY, JR., Treasurer.
M. R. ADAMS, Secretary.
A. W. TAYLOR, General Agent.

This Company is now fully organized, and Circulars containing the Constitution and By-Laws may be obtained by applying to the
General Office,
IN
BEAVER, Penn'a.
We Invite the Public
Before Insuring Elsewhere, to it's Careful Examination of the Co-operative System.

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the Subscriber on the Estate of John Wylie, late of Ohio township, Beaver Co., Pa., deceased. Therefore, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate will make immediate payment, and all those having claims against it will present them duly authenticated, for settlement.
May 19, 1869:6. JOHN SLENTZ, Ex'r.

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SELECT POETRY.

(From the Abeous Yindex for.)

PETER MOORE.

A PARODY ON POE'S "RAVEN."

BY E. W. K.

"Once upon a midnight dreary, as I staggered drunk and bleary;
Through many a street and alley dark, I had never seen before,
While I reeled along assuming either half asleep or dreaming;
I saw a light whose rays were gleaming, gleaming, through a cabin door.
People going to bed I muttered, but have forgot to shut the door.
Only this and nothing more."

Then into this cabin turning, wicked thoughts within me burning,
I resolved to enter shyly, enter in the open door;
Then my foot, it pressed the threshhold; all within was dark and dumb and cold—
But the form that met my gaze, standing just inside the door,
Made me wish I ne'er had gone into this open cabin door;
It did as true as I am Peter Moore.

It's ghost like form I'd like to show ye; its raiment all so white and snowy;
It seemed a stranger just arrived from Jordan's happy shore,
But the thought was soon dispelled me; for with a mighty blow it felled me—
A blow that sent me reeling, sprawling—hang against a cabin door.
I know the hand that dealt that stunner: 'twas my better half, sweet Mrs. Moore,
Peggy, in her *robe de chambre*,—she it was and nothing more.

Then that wierd form stood o'er me, and with scrutious eyeballs bored me,
Such a lashing from a woman, man had ne'er received before;
Blackguard, said she, thing of evil, good-for-nothing drunken devil—
Was the last I heard from Peggy, as I fell asleep upon the floor;
How long she stayed, I can't remember, but no sooner dying ember, wrought its ghost upon the floor,
She had left me in my glory, snoos n' on the cabin floor.

In my cabin I lay dreaming, and I saw the sinful gleaming of the light of other days, those balmy days of yore.
Childhood's scenes were now before me, forms I loved now revered o'er me;
Again my mother's knee I sat on, as I often times had before;
Then I promised her, my mother, as I left the cottage door,
That I'd never touch the bottle, never, never more.

Then again, I saw a maiden—saw a rare and radiant maiden,
Rushing forth to greet my coming, and kiss me, welcome home once more;
She it was I loved so madly—she it was who smiled so gladly when I crossed the cottage door,
Then I came proud and sober to my vine clad cottage door,
I was called by every person *Mr.* not *old* Peter Moore.

I was once again among them. It seemed I ne'er had wandered from them;
I was roaming 'mid those gay and happy scenes of yore,
Then a wicked demon smiling, with his blackened heart beguiling,
Spread a pall so dark and heavy, o'er my dreams so light before,
I drained the poisoned cup he held and then my happiness was o'er.
It was a fatal step I took; it ruined Peter Moore.

Then my thoughts were turned to madness, all were gone—those dreams of gladness.
In a quivering sigh departed—in fear I raised up from the floor;
On the black hearth's blackest centre, I beheld my fiendish mentor,
He, who caused me first to stray from my vine clad cottage door;
Oh! how he screamed with hideous laughter at me—his victim on the floor;
Like quills on the fretful porcupine stood the hair of Peter Moore.

Then the demon seemed to name me. Then a wonderous calm o'ercame me;
The cold and glassy death damp oozed in streams from every pore.
I looked a sin. "O God! I saw it, and from out its flaming jaw, it spat a ceaseless, seething, hissing, bubbling, gurgling stream of gore.
It came swelling, flowing round me as I sat upon the floor.
That was indeed a night of terror to unhappy Peter Moore.

The cold serpents wrapped around me. In their slimy folds they bound me,
And their poisoned fangs, I thought, my very vitals tore;
I started to my feet in terror from my dream's phantasmal error;
And the morning's ruddy beams were glancing in the door.
There before me sadly weeping stood my wife upon the floor,
She I brought in degradation, the wretched wife of Peter Moore.

She cried out, "why, what has smote you? You You have had the mani-a-pote;
You raved so madly, gazed so wildly, as you lay upon the floor,
Magpie dear, the horrid demons, "like phantasmagoric lemans."
Mocked me, jeered me, burnt me, chilled me as I lay upon the floor,
I curse the day I took to drinking. The goblet I will touch no more;
She smiled as sweetly as she did when she first knew Peter Moore.

"By the heavens that bend above us—by the God we both adore,"
"As I tell, and tell it truly, I will drink vile rum no more.
On! that night of fear and terror—it has turned me from my error,
I dread the hour and bless the moments, I lay dreaming on the floor;
It brought again my vine-clad cottage—I left the filthy cabin door
A man again is Peter Moore.

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby tries an Experiment which Results not as he expected—The new Feeling toward the Nigger in Indiana.

POST OFFIS, CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
Wich is in the Stait of Kentucky,
May 1, 1869.

The Dimocrisy uv the country are not in that happiest condishun just at this time that I cood wish. The satrap at the head of the Government, and his subordinate satraps at the head of the Departments, hev not left ez meny opinins ez they ought for our good, and the roduckshen uv the expenditures uv the Government so persistently followed up is death to us. We want groanin, but it must not be uv dismist clerks and army officers. Hed the Government put a garrison into every town ez we profeside it would, and cood we hev hed this summer in addishen the potato rot, weevil, frost, locusts, floods, yellow fever, drouth and cholera, we mite hev some chance uv carryin the fall elections, for the people wood hev murmered. But ez long ez everything goes smooth they laff at us when we insist upon a change and say jeeringly, "Go up, bald head."

And in addishen to the calamities, we hev been or are just about bein, deprived of the nigger wich hez been our cheef and best holt. O, wat a backslidin there hez bin in this matter! O, wat a levelin there hez bin uv the walls uv the Demekratic Zion! O, wat a goin back there hez bin on Demekratic cardinal principles.

Feelin an uneasiness in my mind ez to the condishen of the public mind in the Northern States on the adopshen uv the Fifteenth Amendment, I determined to adopt a most hazardous experiment. I hed no fears uv Kentuck, none. Kentuck will git ready to adopt an idea ninety years after date, but I felt that I wanted to be satisfied ez to the soundnis uv the Ohio and Injiany Dimocrisy on this question.

To this end I determined to resort to strategy. I wanted to know precisely the feelings entertained in these States regardin the Afriken. I wanted to see with my own eyes the skornful look wich wuz formerly slung at Afric's nose; I wanted to hear again from Demekratic lips that cheerin expression, D—n the nigger, anyhow! To accomplish this I determined to personate a nigger, and in this guise to go boldly into Injiana, announce myself as an African nigger determined to assert his rites and note the result. I expected, uv course to be hooted and reviled. I expected to be stoned and shot at, but I wood thereby kill two birds with one stone, viz., I wood disgust the injianeans with nigger equality, ez they wood see wat it wuz leadin to, and I could exhibit my scars to Kentucky ez proof uv the steadfastnis uv their Northern friends.

Wat I determine upon I do. In my younger days the feet involvin the possesshun uv a horse, wich resulted in my bein tried for grand larceny, and convicted by twelve prejoodist joorymen, and my incarcerashun, from which I wuz releeved becos my vote wuz needful to carry Pennsylvania for Bookanon, this masterpiece was conceeved and executed in less than four hours. Unforchunitly the court wuz nearly as expeditshus, for four days thereafter I found myself in a Basteel.

I entered Injiany ez a white man; I registered my name at a hotel ez a white man, but I left it a negro, wich transformation was accomplished by means uv burnt cork, in my room; wich transformation was uv double use, ez it enabled me to leave my hotel without likadatin my account, wich otherwise wood hev bin impossible. The county in wich I landed wuz a close one, the two parties being nearly tied, neither bevin fifty votes to spare, and there bein over a hundred niggers in the county, the Afriken will, if he votes this fall, hold the balance uv power.

With my face and hands blakt to the color of nite, and assumin the character uv a preacher in M. E. Afriken church, which character I cood reasom, ex the burnt cork hid the acquired color of my nose, I sallied out boldly. Procoorin the locashen uv the leadin Dimekrat uv the county, which was also the candidate for sheriff, I sought him out and demanded a subscripshen for a Afriken church, which I asserted I was desirous uv erectin in the east part of the county, and uv which I wuz to be pastor in charge, holding myself at the same time in sich a posishen that a kick cood do but little if any damage.

"I wuz not kickt!"

On the contrary, quite the reverse! The gushin candidate kindly, blandly, and winningly begged me to be seated; he askt me, with tears of intrest gushin from his eyes, ez to the prospex uv our Zion; ez to how meny we numbered, male and female, old and young, and whether or not we couldent indulge a reasonable hope that many more uv our color might be induct to leave the south and settle in the county.

Hopein to frightin him with nigger emigrashen, wich I hed heard him denounce not a year before in unmitigated terms, I said promptly that I wuz even then arrangin for the removal uv three thousand into the county.

"Thank the Lord," said he. "The admirashun I feel for the Afriken—the respect I hev for their many qualities uv head and heart, make me say in the language uv an inspired writer, 'the more the merrier.' Here is my humble contribution to your church," sed he, handin me $10, "take it, and may the Lord bless its use. And next fall, after the Amendment hez bin ratified and your people git the rites wich wuz alluz theirn, I trust you will remember at the polls them wich hev stood your friends, uv whom I am wich."

Dumbfound I staggered over to another who was a candidate for the offis uv Treasurer, and to my surprise and horrer he not only give me $10, but took me by the arm in a most afecshnit manner, and insisted on takin me round and assistin me in rasin the amount I needid. Feelin that so far ez hatin the nigger wuz concerned all wuz lost, I recklessly went with him, and reely did raise $160 cash off uv the candidates for the county offices, and one wich desires to okkepy a seet in Congris. Only wunst wuz this wretch nonplussed. Turnin a corner sharp we came upon suthin like fifteen gentlemen who wuz at work on the streets with a ball and chain attached to em. The minit his eyes struck em he loosed his holt on me and shot ahead, keepin in advance till he had turned the next corner.

"Why this maneouver?" askt I surprised that he had even that much uv original Dimekratic feeling in him.

"My deer sir!" replied he, "You will excuse me, but the fact is I'm in a precarious situoashun. I'm a candidate and it is close. Them gentlemen with the ball and chain hev votes and they hev a most crooll prejoodis agin those uv your color. We must honer their idiosyncrasies till we kin correct them. The time is coming, and I am laborin for it nite and day, when it will be all removed. My deer sir, at the polls this fall will you and your flock remember the sacrifices that I hev made, and am makin?"

But I did come to greef. One uv these candidates insisted upon taking me, nigger ex he spozed me to be, home to his house to dinner. Injudishus ez I wuz I went, and there I met my fate. He led me to a chamber, and without thinking uv the burnt cork on my hands I undertook to wash em, which I made a pint uv doin regularly twice a week. The first splash in the water showed me my blunder. Off came the color and I stood before him a white man in disguise. He gave one look at my hands, and then he kickt. Ignominiously he led me to the front door, and one kick landed me on the sidewalk. Thank Heaven he coodent kick the $160 out uv my breeches pocket!

It is needles to purseo this disgustin subjekt further.

Ez a nigger I wuz welcomed; when it wuz known that I wuz a white man I wuz ignominiously kickt! Is it true? Is this the beginin uv a new order of things? Is the nigger to recceve all the smiles hereafter of the Democrats who want offis? I fear me. No sooner is ther a probability uv this race gettin a vote than the Democratic leaders, forgetting their proud cawcashen blood, forgetten the difference in the antitonical structure uv the two races, and forgitten that the minit they give the nigger the vote their daughters must all marry niggers; they forgit all this and cuddle with them the same ez they alluz hev with other inferior classes.

I returned home weary and sad, and silent; I hed nothing to say to Buscom, no cheerin words to sling at Deekin Pogram. They did not know what I went for, nor how I went, nor shel they ever know. I am however satisfied that I must immejitly make a shift into suthin. My time here is rapidly drawing to a close—the shadow is closin round me, and the nite is at hand.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.
(Wich is Postmaster.)

Indian Affairs—Executive Order.

The following Executive order has been made:

Executive Mansion, June 3d, '69—A commission of citizens, having been appointed by the President, under the authority of law in the management of Indian affairs, consisting of Messrs. W. Welsh, of Philadelphia; John C. Farwell, of Chicago; George H. Stewart, of Philadelphia; R. W. Campbell, of St. Louis; W. E. Dodge, New York; E. S. Toby, Boston; F. R. Brunot, Pittsburgh; Nathan Bishop, New York and H. S. Lane, of Indiana; the following regulations will, until further directions, control the action of said commission, and of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, in matters coming under their joint supervision:

1st. The commission will make its own organization and employ its own clerical assistants, keeping its necessary expenses of transportation, subsistence and clerk hire when actually engaged in said service within the amount appropriated therefor by Congress.

2d. The Commission shall be furnished with the full opportunity to inspect the records of the Indian Offices and obtain full information as to the conduct of the affairs thereof.

3d. They shall have full power to inspect, in person, or by sub-committee, the various Indian superintendencies and agencies in the Indian country, to be present at the payment of annuities and consultations and councils with Indians, and when on the ground to advise the Superintendents and Agents in the performance of their duties.

4th. They are authorized to be present, in person, or by sub-committee, at the purchase of goods for Indian purposes, and inspect the said purchases, advising with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in regard thereto.

5th. Whenever they shall deem it necessary or advisable that the instructions of the Superintendents or Agents be changed or modified, they will communicate such through the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Secretary of the Interior, and in like manner their advice as to changes in the modes of purchasing goods or conducting the affairs of the Indian Bureau proper. Complaints against Superintendents or Agents or other officers will in the same manner be forwarded to the Indian Bureau or Department of the Interior for action.

6th. The Commission will, at their board meeting, determine upon the recommendations to be made as to the plans of civilization or dealing with the Indians, and submit the same for action in the manner above indicated, and all plans involving the expenditure of public money will be acted upon by the Executive or Secretary of the Interior before the expenditure is made under the same.

7th. The usual mode of accounting with the Treasury cannot be changed, and all expenditures, therefore, must be subject to the approvals required by law and by the regulations of the Treasury Department, and all vouchers must conform to the same laws and requirements and pass through the ordinary channel.

8th. All the officers of the government connected with the Indian service are enjoined to afford every facility and opportunity to said Commissioners and their sub-Commissioners in the performance of their duties, and to give the most respectful heed to their advice within the limits of such officers' postive instructions from their superiors to allow such Commissioners full access to their records and accounts, co-perato with them in the most earnest manner to the extent of their proper powers in the general work of civilizing the Indians, protecting them in their legal rights and regulating them to become industrious citizens in permanent homes instead of following a roving savage life.

9th. The Commission will keep such records or minutes of their proceedings as many be necessary to afford evidence of their action, and provide for the manner in which their communications with and their advice to the Government shall be made authentic.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

Commissioner Parker instructs army officers assighned to duty as Indian agents and Superintendents as follows:

It being the wish of the Government of the United States to collect the Indians and locate them in permanent abodes upon reservations, and reasonable appropriations have been made to assist them in sustaining themselves after such location by the pursuits of civilized life, you are ernestly requested to use your best endeavors in co-operating to advance this humane and wise policy. Hence you will use every means to inform the Indian mind on every favorable opportunity with the views of the Government, and thus prepare them to submit to the inevitable change of their mode of life to pursuits more congenial to a civilized state. You will endeavor to keep constantly before their minds the pacific intentions of the Government, and obtain their confidence by acts of kindness and honesty and justly dealing with them, thereby securing that peace which it is the wish of all good citizens to estabilish and maintain. Your success in the accomplishment of these objects will depend greatly upon the efficiency, discretion and care to be exercised by you in the economical expenditure of the means placed at your disposal for this purpose, and it is confidently hoped the result will prove the wisdom an efficiency of your appointment for this responsible duty.

THE VALLEY OF DEATH.

From Blackmore's Travels in the Eastern Archipellago, published by the Appletons, we take the following account of the famous Valley of the Upas Tree. Speaking of the two lines of volcanic mountains in the island of Java, he says:

"The second characteristic of these mountains is the great quantity of sulphur they produce. White clouds of sulphrous acid gas continually wreath the crests of these high peaks and betoken the unceasing activity within their gigantic masses. This gas is the one that is formed when a friction match is lighted, and is of course extremely destructive to all animal and vegetable life,

"In various localities in the vicinity of active volcanoes, and in old craters, this gas still escapes, and the famous Guevo Upas or Valley of Poison, on the flanks of the volcano Papandayan, is one of these areas of noxious vapors."

After giving the situation of the Valley, he describes it as a small bare place of a pale gray or yellowish color containing many crevices, and from which carbonic acid pours from time to time, and where large numbers of dead animals have by travelers been found, such as dogs, cats, tigers, rhinoscerocs, and many snakes, and even birds, which have lost their lives by breathing the deadly fumes. The soft parts of the animals—the muscles, the skin and the hair or feathers are found by observers quite entire, but the bones are generally found to have crumbled away and disappeared. The reason that the remains of so many dead animals are found in the Valley, while none exist in the neighboring forests is that the beasts of prey cannot consume them, but oftentimes lose their own lives in the midst of the poisonous gases. The author then refers to the fable of the Upas Tree, as follows:

"It was in such a place that the deadly upas was fabled to be found. The first account of this wonderful tree was given by Mr. N. P. Foersch, a surgeon in the service of the Eutch East India Company. His original article was published in fourth volume of Pennant's Outlines of the globe, and repeated in the London Magazine for September, 1785. He states that he saw it himself, and describes it as "the sole individual of its species, standing alone in a scene of solitary horror, and on the middle of a naked blasted plain, surrounded by a circle of mountains, the whole area of which is covered with the skeletons of birds, beasts and men. Not a vestige of vegetable life is to be seen within the contaminated atmosphere, and even the fishes die in the water." This, like most fables, has some foundation in fact; and a large forest tree exists in Java, the *Antaris toxicaria* of bonanists, that has a poisonous sap. When its bark is cut a sap flows out much resembling milk but thicker and more viscid. A native prepared some poison from this kind of sap for Dr. Horsefield. He mingled with it about half a drachm of the sap of the following vegetables: Arum, kempferia galanga, anonum, a kind of zerumbed, common onion, a garlick, and a drachm and a half of black pepper. This poison proved mortal to a dog in one hour; a mouse in ten minutes; a monkey in seven; a cat in fifteen; and a large buffalo died in two hours and ten minutes from the effects of it. A similar poison is prepared from the sap of the chetek, a climbing vine."

The deadly anchar is thus pictured in Darwin's Botanic Garden:

"Fierce in dread silence, on the blasted heath,
Fell Upas sits, the hydra-tree of death!
So, from one root, the unreverned soil below
A thousand vegetative serpents grow!
In shining rays the steady monster spreads
O'er ten square leagues his far diverging head,
On its one trunk entwists his tangled form,
Looks o'er the cloud, and listens at the storm;
Steeped in fell poison, as his sharp teeth part,
A thousand tongues in quick vibration dart,
Snatch the proud eagle towering o'er the heath,
Or pounce the lion as he stalks beneath,
Or strew, as martial hosts contend in vain,
With human skeletons the whitened plain."

—On Wednesday morning while officer Billings and Deputy Sheriff Hogle, at Chicago, were taking a man named Mike Waverly from the Superior Court room to jail, where he had been remanded by Judge Gary to the charge of Deputy Sheriff Hogle, for the purpose of being sent to Dewitt county, Iowa, a fellow named Jerry Maynahan, a notorious Detroit thief, struck Billings a heavy blow on the neck with a slung shot, and Hugh Garrity, a notorious confidence operator, inflicted a desperate blow on the back of Sheriff Hogle's head with a like weapon. At the same time three or four other desperadoes joined in, rescued the prisoner and escaped with him. Maynahan was rearrested, but his rescuers could not be found.

HOW TO BE HANDSOME.

Most people like to be handsome. Nobody denies the great power any person may have who has a good face, and who attracts you by good looks, even before a word has been spoken. And we see all sorts of devices in men and women to improve their looks—paints and washes, and all kinds of cosmetics, including a plentiful annointing with dirty hair oil. Now not ever; one can have good features. They are as God made them; but almost any one can look well especially with good health. It is hard to give rules in a very short space, but in brief these will do.

Keep clean—wash freely and universally with cold water. All the skin wants is leave to act freely and it will take care of itself. Its thousands of air holes must not be plugged up.

Eat regularly and simply. The stomach can no more work all the time, night and day, than a horse; it must have regular work and regular rest.

Good teeth are a help to good looks. Brush them with a soft brush, especially at night. Go to bed with teeth clean. Of course to have white teeth, it is needful to let tobacco alone. Every woman knows that. And any powder or wash for the teeth, should be very simple. Acids may whiten the teeth, but they take off enamel or injure it.

Sleep in a cool room, in pure air. No one can have a clean skin who breathes bad air. But more than all, in order to look well—wake up the mind and soul.

When the mind is awake, the dull, sleepy look passes away from the eyes I do not know that the brain expands, but it seems to. Think, read—not trashy novels, but books that have something; hear lectures and learn by them.

This is our good of preaching. A man thinks and works and tells us the result. And if we listen, and hear, and understand, the mind and soul are worked.

If the spiritual nature is aroused so much the better.

We have seen a face really glorified by the love of God and man which shone through it.

Let us grow handsome.

Men say they can't afford books, and sometimes they don't even pay for their newspaper. In that case, it does them little good, they must feel so mean while they are reading it.

But men can afford what they really chose. If all the money spent in self indulgence, in hurtful indulgence, was spent in books of self improvment we should see a change. Men would grow handsome and women too. The soul would shine out through the eys. We were not meant to be mere animals.

Let us have books and read them, and lectures and here them, and sermons and heed them.

Woman and Marriage.

I have speculated considerably on matrimony. I have seen young and beautiful women, the pride of gay circles, married, as the world says, well. Some have moved into their costly houses, and their friends have all come and looked at their furniture and their splendid home for happiness, and have gone away and committed them to their sunny homes, cheerfully and without fear. It is natural to be sanguine for them, as the young are sometimes carried away with similar feelings.

I love to get unobserved into a corner and watch the bride in her white attire, and with her seeming smiling face and soft eyes meeting me in the pride of life weave a waking dream of future happiness, and persuade myself that it will be true. I think how they will sit upon the luxuriant sofa, as the twilight falls, and build gay hopes, and murmuring the not now forbidden tenderness, and how thrilling the allowed kiss and beautiful endearments of wedded life will make even parting their joy, and how gladly they will come back from the crowded and empty mirth of the gay to each other's quiet company.

I picture to myself that young creature, who blushes even now at his hesitating carresses, listening eagerly for his footstep as the night steals on, wishing he would come, and when he enters at last, with an affection as undying as his pulse, nestling upon his bosom. I can feel the tide that goes flowing through the heart, and gaze with him on the graceful form as she moves about in the kind offices of affection, soothing all his unquiet tares, and making him even forget himself in her young and unshadowed beauty.

I go forward for years, and see her luxuriant hair put soberly away from her brow, and her girlish glaces resigned into dignity and loveliness, chastened by the gentle meekness of maternal affection. Her husband looks on with a proud eye, and shows the same fervent love and delicate attentions which first won her, and her fair children are grown about them, and they look on, full of honor and untroubled years, and are remembered when they die.—*Washington Irving.*

Labor of the Heart.

The effect of everything that touches the heart is multiplied by the intensity of the heart's own changes. Hence it is that it is so sensitive—so true and quick an index of the body's state. Hence also it is that it never wearies. Let me remind you of the work done by our hearts in a day. A man's total outward work, his whole effect upon the world, in twenty-four hours, has been reckoned at about 350 foot-tons. That may be taken as a good hard day's work. During the same time the heart has been working at the rate of 120 foot tons. That is to say if all the pulses of a day and night could be concentrated and wielded into one great throb, that throb would be enough to throw a ton of iron 120 feet into the air. And yet the heart is never weary. Many of us are tired after but feeble labors; few of us can hold a poker out at arms length without, after a few minutes, dropping it. But a healthy heart, and many an unsound heart too—though sometimes you can tell in the evening by its stroke that it has been vexed during the day, that it has been thrown off its balance by the turmoils and worries of life—goes on beating through the night while we are asleep, and when we awake in the morning we find it at work, fresh as if it had only just begun to beat. It does this because upon each stroke of work there follows a period, a brief but real period of rest; because the next stroke which comes is but the natural sequence of that rest, and made to match it; because in fact each beat is, in force in scope, in character, in everything, the simple expression of the heart's own energy and state.—*Appleton's Journal.*

THE new law of Ohio prohibiting marriages between first cousins and preventing the marriage of girls under sixteen years of age, as printed, provides that a young lady cannot be married without the consent of her parents unless she is over twenty-one years of age. Under the old law girls over fourteen years of age were allowed to marry with the consent their parents, and those over eighteen to marry without consent. The new provision is a bitter pill to connubially inclined boys and girls in whose cases parental authority is withheld.

A man named Wm. Landon arrived at the Briggs House, Chicago, at eleven o'clock, Tuesday night, and retired. Friday morning at nine o'clock, not making his appearance, and a strong smell of gas coming from his room, a boy looked over the transom of the door and saw him lying on the bed apparently dead. The door was broken in and the man found to be dead. The gas was still turned on, showing that he blew it out instead of turning it off. Landon is supposed to have come from Brockville, Canada.

DEFENDING A PRISONER.

Commissioner Jacob P. Dunn, U. S. Indian Commissioner, [illegible] Indianapolis, [illegible]

—Joe Marinach was a wanted $1,000 at St. Louis, Friday, by a jury, for cruel treatment and the amputation of toes while a patient in the City Hospital.

—The small pox, which has been raging at New York City for three or four weeks, is rapidly subsiding under the energetic measures of the Board of Health.

—Rain water caught during May, or the first week in June, will keep a long time perfectly pure and sweet. Some caught in 1828 was pronounced sweet as spring water in 1850.

—The receipts of the Ticket Agent of the Pacific Railroad, at Omaha have averaged four thousand dollars per day since the opening of the road, and day this week the evening train for Sacramento took seven passenger cars full, the majority of which were through passengers.

—At Bucharist, recently, a brigand of herculean strength was about to be hung for murder. He burst the straps which bound him like flax, seized the executioner and hanged him before assistence could arrive. He was immediatly appointed hangman in his victim's stead.

—A contrivance by which the true magnetic line will be indicated in every latitude, uninfluenced by local causes, and prevent or obviate the variation of the compass, has been devised at Graff Reinet, South Africa. The inventor will go to England to secure the patent.

—A disgraceful row occurred between the passengers and crew of a little steamer called the Hunter, lying at Four Mile Lane, a small village on the Indiana side of the Ohio, a few miles below Louisville. It was a free fight for all. One man was seriously stabbed with a knife, and many were more or less wounded.

—A committee appointed by the Colored State Convention waited on General Canby, at Richmond, Va., Thursday with a petition that he should issue an order giving colored people equal rights in cars and steamboats. Gen. Canby declined to interfere in the matter and referred them to the courts as the proper place for redress of any grievance that may exist.

—The Orthodox Friends Yearly Meeting has been in session several days in New York, but the proceedings have not been of general interest. Accessions of fifteen hundred persons to the list of members during the past year are reported, and the membership, including branches in Great Britain and Canada, now numbers eighty-two thousand.

—A few nights ago Patterson Hall, N. J., was struck by lightning which invaded a ball room in which there was a dance going on. The lightning ran under a long bench which was filled with girls, and overturned the whole lot—upsetting the girls, face downward, into the middle of the floor and stunning them for a minute. A man had all the hair burned off his head.

—Dr Duvall, arrested some weeks since at Janesville, Wis., on suspicion of having poisoned his wife, has been indicted for murder. Prof. Mahls, of Chicago, who examined Mrs Duvall's stomach, found strichnine in such quantities as to be able to exhibit it in substance. The fact that Duvall has had four wives, all of whom died suddenly, has created great excitement, at Janesville.

—The *Illustration of Paris* publishes an engraving of a great spreading tree near Cairo, under which, according to tradition, Joseph and Mary and the infant Jesus took shelter during flight into Egypt. The tree, which stands on ground belonging to the Isthmus of Suez Canal Company, was marked to be cut down, but the Empress Eugenie has purchased it standing and now pays a keeper to watch it.

—An inexorabe brute of statistical proclivities, perpetrates the following atrociously hard facts concerning the ages of the most beautiful and attractive of our female theatrical stars Laura Keene is fifty-six; Mrs. John Drew is over sixty; Mrs. Bowers is forty-five; Maggie Mitchell is forty one; Charlotte Thompson is thirty-four; Effie Gormon forty; Kate Reignolds is forty-three; Lotta is twenty or twenty-six; Charlotte Cushman is nearly seventy, and a maiden: Mrs. Davenport Lander is fifty. Lydia Thompson will never see thirty again, and Miss Marriott has arrived at "years of descretion."

—A Seminary has been opened in Berlin in connection with the Evangelical Johannesstift, for the purpose of educating young men—of whom there are already seven in the establishment—to fill the offices of clergymen and teachers among the German immigrants in the United States. The constant stream of immigration from Germany to America has made the want of educated pastors and schoolmasters every day more and more felt. The North American seminary, though united to the Johannesstift, is an independent administration and has separate accounts, but they are both entirely dependent on voluntary contributions for their support.

—During the late meeting at Berlin of the Society for Giving Aid to Sick and Wounded in time of war, the Prussian army had a grand manœuvre. In this they imitated exactly an actual field of battle. Men were supposed to be killed and wounded, and were borne off the field. The ambulances were all equipped as for war, and the army surgeons were on duty and watching over the carriage of wounded men, as if the field of battle were a real one. To test the medical arrangments, the number of men supposed to be wounded was made greater than would actually be the case, and wounds of all kinds were supposed to be inflicted. Every wounded man was attended to on the field.

—Two students of St. Vincent's College at Wheeling, while swimming in Wheeling Creek, on Thursday afternoon, attempted to carry two smaller boys across the creek on their backs. One of them, William Johnson, had a smaller boy named Baxter on his shoulders, and when in the middle of the stream was heard to cry out, "Baxter, you are choking me." A brother of Johnson's, who stood on the shore, seeing him in distress, plunged in and succeeded in relieving him of his load, thinking he would have no further difficulty. The latter, however, immediately went under the surface, rose again and sank to rise no more. The boys immediately commenced diving for him, and in a few minutes found and brought to shore his body, but it was too late.

—A colored newsboy, about thirteen years of age, developed himself in a new line on Wednesday, last at the Federal street Depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad. If he continues in the business, unless checked by some untoward event, such as the penitentiary, he is destined to achieve eminence as a swindler. His operation consisted in appropriating a valise and a roll of leather, which had been placed on the floor by a gentleman, who momentarily had his attention directed to the purchase of a ticket.

The young operator carried the goods into the freight office, and walking back to the passengers waiting room cooly stepped up to the gentleman who was anxiously looking for his property, and asked how much would be given for its recovery. Not suspecting the boy to be the thief, the gentleman offered a dollar which was accepted and the loser was conducted to the baggage room, where the articles were. The young hopeful immediately disappeared, and it was some time before the swindle was discovered. He has not been seen since.—*Pitt Gazette.*

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

On and after Monday, May 10th, 1869, trains will leave stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM.
GOING WEST.			
Pittsburgh	8.00 A M	10.00 A M	4.00 P M
Allegheny	8.07	10.07	4.07
Sharpsburg	8.15	10.15	4.15
Etna	8.20	10.20	4.20
Millvale	8.24	10.24	4.24
Glenfield	8.28	10.28	4.28
Sharpsburg	8.32	10.32	4.32
Tarentum	8.40	10.40	4.40
Parnassus	8.45	10.45	4.45
Freeport	9.00	11.00	5.00
Kittanning	9.30	11.30	5.30
Leechburg	9.45	11.45	5.45
Apollo	10.00	12.00 M	6.00
Saltsburg	10.15	12.15 P M	6.15
Blairsville	10.30	12.30	6.30
Derry	10.45	12.45	6.45
Latrobe	11.00	1.00	7.00
Youngstown	11.30	1.30	7.30
Irwin	11.45	1.45	7.45
Greensburg	12.05 P M	2.05	8.05
Jacksonville	12.20	2.20	8.20
Whitney	12.30	2.30	8.30
Turtle Creek	12.40	2.40	8.40
Wilkinsburg	12.50	2.50	8.50
East Liberty	1.00	3.00	9.00
Pittsburgh	1.10	3.10	9.10
GOING EAST.			
Pittsburgh	8.00 A M	10.00 A M	4.00 P M
East Liberty	8.10	10.10	4.10
Wilkinsburg	8.20	10.20	4.20
Turtle Creek	8.30	10.30	4.30
Whitney	8.40	10.40	4.40
Jacksonville	8.50	10.50	4.50
Greensburg	9.05	11.05	5.05
Irwin	9.25	11.25	5.25
Youngstown	9.40	11.40	5.40
Latrobe	10.00	12.00 M	6.00
Derry	10.15	12.15 P M	6.15
Blairsville	10.30	12.30	6.30
Saltsburg	10.45	12.45	6.45
Apollo	11.00	1.00	7.00
Leechburg	11.15	1.15	7.15
Kittanning	11.30	1.30	7.30
Freeport	11.50	1.50	7.50
Parnassus	12.05 P M	2.05	8.05
Tarentum	12.10	2.10	8.10
Sharpsburg	12.20	2.20	8.20
Glenfield	12.24	2.24	8.24
Millvale	12.28	2.28	8.28
Etna	12.32	2.32	8.32
Sharpsburg	12.40	2.40	8.40
Allegheny	12.47	2.47	8.47
Pittsburgh	12.55	2.55	9.00

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leave Youngstown at 2.30 p. m.; New Castle, 6.05 p. m.; arrive at Pittsburgh, 8.55 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 8.25 a. m.; arr. at Youngstown, 12.40, N. Castle, 3.50 a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6.30 a. m.; New Castle, 9.30 a. m.; arrives at Allegheny, 10.10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 4.00 p. m.; arrives New Castle, 7.05 p. m.; Youngstown, 10.20 p. m.

J. M. KIMBALL, *General Ticket Agent.*

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after May 10th 1869, trains will leave stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	ACCOM.
GOING SOUTH.				
Cleveland	8.30 A M	7.20 P M	.....	3.25 P M
Euclid Street	8.41	7.31	.....	3.46
Hudson	9.45	8.04	.....	4.49
Ravenna	10.19 P M	8.40	.....	5.30
Alliance	11.24	9.39	.....	6.13 P M
Rogard	12.30	10.39	.....	9.15
Wellsville	1.50	12.00	.....	10.45
GOING NORTH.				
Wellsville	8.35 A M	2.25 P M	.....	5.25 P M
Rogard	9.18	3.05	.....	6.00
Alliance	10.25	4.15	7.45 A M	7.05
Ravenna	11.30 P M	5.10	8.50	8.30
Hudson	12.04	5.49	9.14	9.13
Euclid Street	1.20	7.19	10.31	10.45
Cleveland	1.50	7.30	10.45	11.00

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S		MAIL.	ACCOM
Bellair	5.45 A M	7.25 P M	1.50 P M	4.30 P M
Bridgeport	5.55	7.40	2.0	4.50
Steubenville	7.00	11.30	3.05	6.30
Wellsville	8.15	1.40 P M	4.25	.....
Smith's Ferry	9.40	3.04	5.47	.....
Beaver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rochester	9.25	3.35	6.02	.....
Pittsburgh	10.35	5.40	7.45	.....
GOING WEST.				
Pittsburgh	6.30 A M	1.35 P M	4.25 P M	.....
Rochester	7.10	2.55	5.48	.....
Beaver	.....	3.07	6.00	.....
Smith's Ferry	7.25	3.54	6.30	.....
Wellsville	8.50	4.19	7.00	7.05 A M
Steubenville	9.01	6.15	.....	8.40
Bridgeport	10.25	6.32	.....	8.50
Bellair	10.30	6.35	.....	8.50

* This is a mixed train to Wellsville and an express train from Wellsville to Pittsburgh.

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
No. 1 Philadelphia, 9.30 a. m.	Bayard, 9.35 a. m.
Bayard, 1.30 p. m.	Philadelphia, 4.00 p. m.

J. H. KIMBALL